

THE *Country* GUIDE



S
521
C 85

OCTOBER, 1945

G.W.G.'S PURE WOOL SHIRTS

FOR WORK AND SPORTS



● AT YOUR DEALER'S:

Look for the G.W.G. label in bright plaid shirts, and in the diagonal-twill pattern. As always . . . the label insures finest quality material—extra warmth—superb workmanship—deep pockets—extra length—ample sleeve and shoulder room—neat collar fit—reinforced seams and buttonholes.

Your dealer receives a quota of G.W.G. WOOL SHIRTS—and gradually, his supply will increase.

THE GREAT WESTERN GARMENT COMPANY, LTD., EDMONTON



The Pacific Grain Route

Exports are pouring through Vancouver again

By CHAS. L. SHAW

B R I T I S H
C O L U M B I A
seaports are preparing for a return of the grain export trade in large volume, and already there has been evidence of an increasing shipment, with ships from several nations loading wheat for offshore destinations.

Throughout the war period, the grain trade was idle in Vancouver. This was due, of course, to the shortage of ships and the "blackout" of business in the North Pacific. Now that the war is over, ships are in easier supply and it is possible to maintain transportation routes across the Pacific to Australia and even to the Orient with comparatively little interruption. It will be several months, however, before the trade returns to anything approaching a normal condition.

Indicative of the improvement, however, the Vancouver Merchants Exchange has issued a report showing that last August shipments of grain from Vancouver were five times any previous August shipments since 1942.

The drought in Australia will place new emphasis on the importance of the Canadian wheat supply, and many countries which ordinarily would receive their wheat from Australia will be looking to British Columbia ports as a source of supply.

Grain shipments to all centres through Vancouver in August totalled more than two million bushels, compared with 400,000 bushels in August last year, 148,000 bushels in 1943-44 and 128,000 bushels in 1942-43. The United Kingdom took more than half a million bushels in August, and Pacific countries most of the balance. All the business was booked through Vancouver. Prince Rupert and Victoria have yet to share in the postwar business.

Vancouver loaded six ships to the United Kingdom and six to Australia, the Soviet Republic, New Zealand and India. As this is written seven ships are loading at Vancouver for Pacific ports and one at New Westminster for the United Kingdom. Three are loading for India, two for Australia and one each for Soviet Russia and South America. Fifty ships are expected to load from British Columbia this season—not many by pre-war standards but a striking improvement over the recent traffic.

Trade with China

The only anxiety of the grain shippers is that Ottawa may curtail exports of grain in order to maintain a safe reserve pending the 1946 crop, for this year's crop was late and below normal, and exports have been draining reserves far below last spring's holdover.

One of the factors being considered is resumption of trade with China. Here is a market of boundless potentialities, and there will be an immediate demand for all the food supplies that can be shipped, providing that appropriate credit arrangements can be made.

The situation applying to grain also applies to the lumber trade, which of course is No. 1 on British Columbia's export list in good times and bad. The trouble here is that the demand for lumber in the domestic market is so great that it will be impossible to even begin meeting overseas requirements. Notwithstanding this situation, British Columbia mills have more than met their commitments to the United Kingdom, shipping more than 40 per cent of their total production to that market.

Lumbermen, incidentally, are waiting for the Sloan report with growing interest. It will be remembered that Chief Justice Gordon Sloan was appointed about two years ago to make a comprehensive investigation of the lumber in-

dustry, to see if adequate provision was being made for the future crop and so on. The west coast depends so much on timber that if the source of supply is threatened by excessive cutting the whole of the province's economy is jeopardized. The nature of the chief justice's recommendations has not even been hinted, but the whole story will soon be known—probably not before the October 25 election, however.

The Election Campaign

The election campaign is currently under way and engaging the politicians' attention if no one else's. Indications are that it will be one of the most keenly contested battles in many years, with the fight between the coalition and the C.C.F. Liberals and Conservatives have allied themselves in common cause against the Socialist opposition party, but in a few instances die hard old-party men have found it difficult to coalesce with their traditional political foe, with the result that in many constituencies three or more candidates are seeking votes. Success of the coalition, it became obvious as the campaign grew in fury, would depend on the extent to which Grit and Tory were able to forget their past differences and work together against the common adversary.

The Hart-Maitland coalition government went to the electorate standing on its record, but the C.C.F. maintained that the record was not strong enough. The government, for instance, took over some of the smaller public utilities and prepared to develop power at Campbell River, but the C.C.F. argued that this was merely a half-measure; that it should take over the whole power industry, including the mammoth B.C. Electric and the West Kootenay Power & Light Co.

The return of soldiers and sailors to peacetime activity and the release of thousands of war plant workers created



an uncertain factor for this election. There was no way of telling how they would vote. After all, the last time B.C. electors had a chance to vote was four years ago and in terms of recent world events that was a long, long time ago.

The employment situation so far has not been serious. There are still more jobs than men to fill them, and a recent report from National Selective Service indicated that in a single week only 3,000 positions had been filled, with 12,000 still vacant.

British Columbia poultrymen have been discussing the egg export trade. So far this year, British Columbia has shipped more than 200,000 cases to Britain alone, a substantial increase over the whole of the 1944 figure.

Dr. J. B. Munro, deputy minister of agriculture at Victoria, has been suggesting that experiments be made on the type of egg shells with a view to securing the most suitable for export. There are now half a million birds in the province and 3,300,000 in all Canada. Dr. Munro thinks that 5,000,000 is not too big an objective for the entire country.

Indicative of the industry's growth, 689,922 cases of eggs were passed through B.C. grading stations, exclusive of those not graded, last year. Even with the war ended, United Kingdom will probably be in the market for growing quantities of eggs from Canada, men in the industry believe.

Willard Quality means

DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE

Willard
COMMERCIAL

FOR TRUCK, BUS, TRACTOR & HEAVY DUTY AUTO SERVICE

Made in Canada. Conforms to Canadian Specifications. Willard Batteries are designed for long life and maximum performance. They are built with the finest materials and by the most skilled workmen. They are the only batteries in the world that are built to last. Willard Batteries are sold and serviced by Willard Dealers Everywhere.

"SAFETY-FILL" BATTERIES

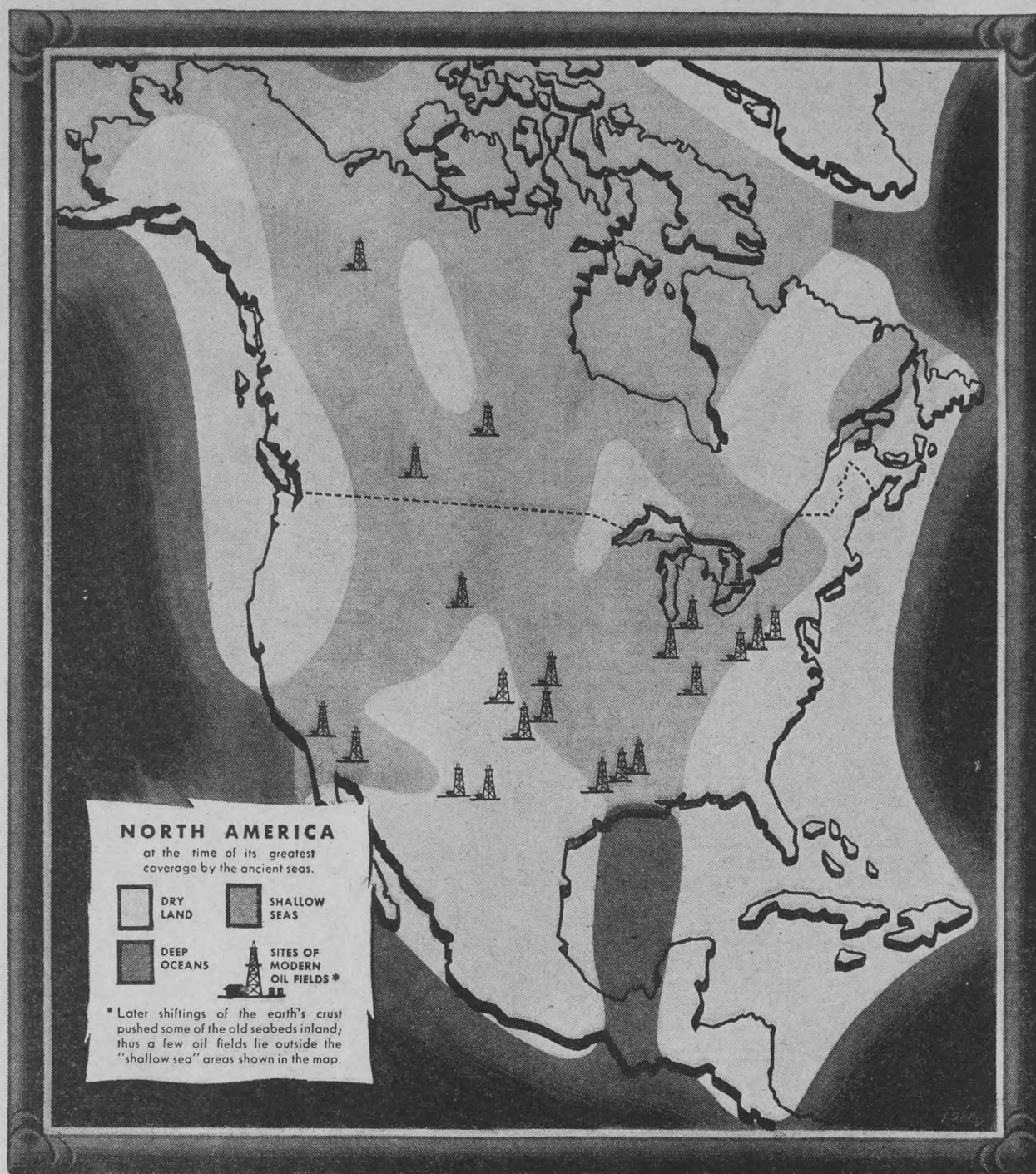
Willard

—for Tanks • Combat Cars • Jeeps • Walkie-Talkies
• Ships • for Cars, Trucks, Tractors and Buses at home

... the power to carry on!

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OIL



How the Ancient Seas BROUGHT OIL TO CANADA

IMAGINE the province of Alberta—and large areas of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes—covered by great shallow seas! That is just what happened 300,000,000 years ago, when over half of Canada's land area was submerged beneath ancient "epi-continental" seas. The geologist's map above shows you how our continent looked at that pre-historic time.

Through long ages, vast quantities of silt and the remains of marine plant and animal life settled on the old sea floors. As time rolled on and on, a miracle happened. The silt turned to rocky layers of shale, limestone and sandstone... the fatty parts of the dead sea plants and animals turned into the substance we now call crude oil! Then still another miracle took place. The earth beneath the seas began to heave and rise. Pushing back the waters, it threw up the old

seabeds, with their layers of rock and oil, to form hills and plains and mountains—and mould our continent to the shape it has today.

If you look again at the map, you will see how this ancient invasion of the seas left us underground stores of oil. The famous Turner Valley, the Mackenzie River basin, the oil sands of Alberta—all once formed the beds of ancient seas. So, too, did the still-producing oil lands around Petrolia in Ontario. Today, wherever oil is found in Canada, Imperial Oil drillers lead the way in bringing it above ground where it can serve the nation's needs. And year after year, Imperial Oil scientists devote their full-time efforts to exploring the sites of the ancient seas for new oil to meet new needs—and add new treasure to Canada's national wealth.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

This message is the second of a series; the next advertisement will tell how geologists search ancient seabeds for the oil we use today.



This Troubled World

WHILE war raged there was a tendency to think that victory would solve all problems; that after the tremendous sacrifices of war the victors would continue to co-operate in the same spirit in rebuilding the world as in destroying the enemy. Now the world has entered the aftermath of war. It is a swirling, eddying, turbulent aftermath. In the international field there are clashes of national interests. In the domestic field there are clashes of class interests. It is not a quieting picture.

In London the foreign ministers met to formulate the program for the world peace conference. Many questions were raised; few if any were solved.

In Indo-China there has been an uprising with violence and bloodshed against the re-establishment of French Colonial power there.

In India there has been rioting and bloodshed in clashes between Hindus and Moslems over questions related to the British offer of self government.

In Palestine there is bitterness against the British "White Paper" which restricted Jewish immigration. There is friction between Jews and the Arabs, who also regard Palestine as their homeland.

In the Balkan countries and in Greece and Italy there is political strife; in the Balkans persecution and imprisonment of liberal minded leaders and intellectuals.

In Spain the democratic elements, which are in the vast majority, writhe under the oppression of a hated tyranny.

In Argentine as foul a gang of Nazi villains as ever slit a throat represses by violence and bloodshed every liberal element which dares utter a word or perform an act against the military clique which tyrannizes over the country.

In the United States, as September closes, over two million workers are on strike or threatening to strike, while in Canada industrial strikes and closed meat shops accompanied by violence and hoodlumism against meat rationing have been making the headlines.

Throughout Europe there is hunger and under-nutrition on an

appalling scale. In some areas the food problem is even more serious than during the German occupation.

The most hopeful scene, for the present at least, is in China where Russia has adopted a hands-off policy and where the Kuomintang and the Communists have reached an agreement which promises to prevent a partition of the country and civil war.

No, the victory didn't solve all the problems. But it solved the greatest of them. It saved civilization from destruction.

General Crerar

NOW that the war needs no more publicity, some eulogistic editorials are appearing, praising to the heavens the men who had the war publicity in hand. Most of them, no doubt, turned in a fine performance. The correspondents at the front, who worked under fire, and some of whom died there, are particularly to be commended for their despatches and broadcasts. Among them Matthew Halton, of the CBC, is deserving of special mention for his graphic eye-witness descriptions of Canadian soldiers in battle.

But there was some inept bungling. Take the case of General McNaughton. He was built up in press despatches until Canadians were actually led to believe that he might be placed in command of all the British forces on the Northern European front. The first thing they knew he was back in Canada out of a job.

Then General Crerar took command. The publicity men, having gone off the deep end with McNaughton, were evidently afraid to, or restrained from, paying Crerar anything but the most meagre and routine attention. Not until the European war was over were the people of this country adequately informed of the kind of a general who had been in command of their men at the front. It appears that in the bloody, muddy, slogging business of clearing out those nests of Nazis along the Channel coast, General Crerar did superbly. He is a leader of men and had the full confidence of the men and officers under him. He had a letter from Eisenhower, which he modestly kept secret until after he reached Canada, commending him highly on his generalship. Fortunately, for some reason, General Crerar began to get more attention in the news despatches after the fighting was over. Despatch followed glowing despatch, and when he reached Halifax a fitting Welcome Home to an able Canadian general awaited him.

The Foreign Ministers

THE conference of foreign ministers in London met and parted. About all it did was to disagree.

Three matters of disagreement stand out like sore thumbs. First, the smaller powers, including the British Dominions, resent having no hand in formulating preparatory peace measures. Second, the word Democracy means one thing to the Russians and an entirely different thing to the British and Americans. Third, Russia apparently is determined on a vigorous policy of expansion.

The smaller powers which did their full share in destroying Nazidom will have a share in the final world peace conference. But the way it looks, the Big Five hope to have things all cut and dried and all the Little Forty or Fifty will be able to do about it will be to vote Aye or abstain from voting. That is if the Big Five will be able to agree on a program. At Versailles it worked out that way. The Big Four's decisions were read to the general conclave by Clemenceau, who would finish the last sentence of each clause and call out "Adopte" in the same breath.

A great mistake has been made in saying that Russia was fighting for democracy. Russia is not a democracy. Lenin himself said that it would be two generations before the principles of

western democracy could be applied under the Russian system. In some of the Balkan states governments have been set up under Russian guidance which the British and Americans do not believe are democratic. On the other hand the Russians have no use for the government which has been set up in Greece with British backing.

Resentful of what she believes to be too much interference with the affairs of her immediate neighbors, Russia countered with demands for bases along the British lifeline through the Mediterranean. She wants the Dardanelles. She wants a base in the Dodecanese Islands, off the coast of Turkey. She wants a hand in the government of Tripolitania in Northern Africa, and perhaps of Eritrea on the Red Sea. She wants \$600 million reparations from Italy while the others want none. She also would like an outlet to warm salt water on the Persian Gulf.

All the British and Americans want in the Central European countries is free elections. They don't want a system set up in which one party, perhaps a minority party, runs the country with the opposition in concentration camps or liquidated outright. And that is exactly what these countries would get under communism.

On the other hand Russia is perfectly justified in wanting to become a recognized world power. She did the lion's share of the fighting in this war. She is the greatest land power in the world. Why, for example, has she not as much right in the Dodecanese as Britain has in Cyprus?

The last peace was put together in a matter of months. This one may take years. Perhaps it will be none the less lasting for that.

War Losses Compared

LORDS HALIFAX and Keynes, says an American writer, in appealing to Washington to help Britain out of her financial predicament, did not approach the matter in the manner of a suppliant with hat in hand, but rather as representing a people proud of the cause for which they stripped their resources, and appealing for aid as a matter of justice.

In depicting her relative contribution to victory the official documents claim the following, different size and resources being taken into consideration:

Total casualties two and three-quarter times those of the United States; with losses in killed and missing three and one-half times greater.

Twice as great a contribution by way of man-years in the military services by members of the British services than by those in the military services of the United States, not taking into account the full or part time services of Britons in the Home Guard and civil defense.

Fifty-five per cent of the total labor force in Britain in the armed services or war production by June, 1944, compared with 40 per cent of the United States.

Deterioration of domestic plant and equipment two to three times greater. External, or foreign disinvestment 35 times greater.

A 16 per cent decrease in civilian per capita consumption compared with 16 per cent increase in the United States.

Total war expenditures 50 per cent greater. Interest on National Debt four per cent of national income against two per cent in the U.S.

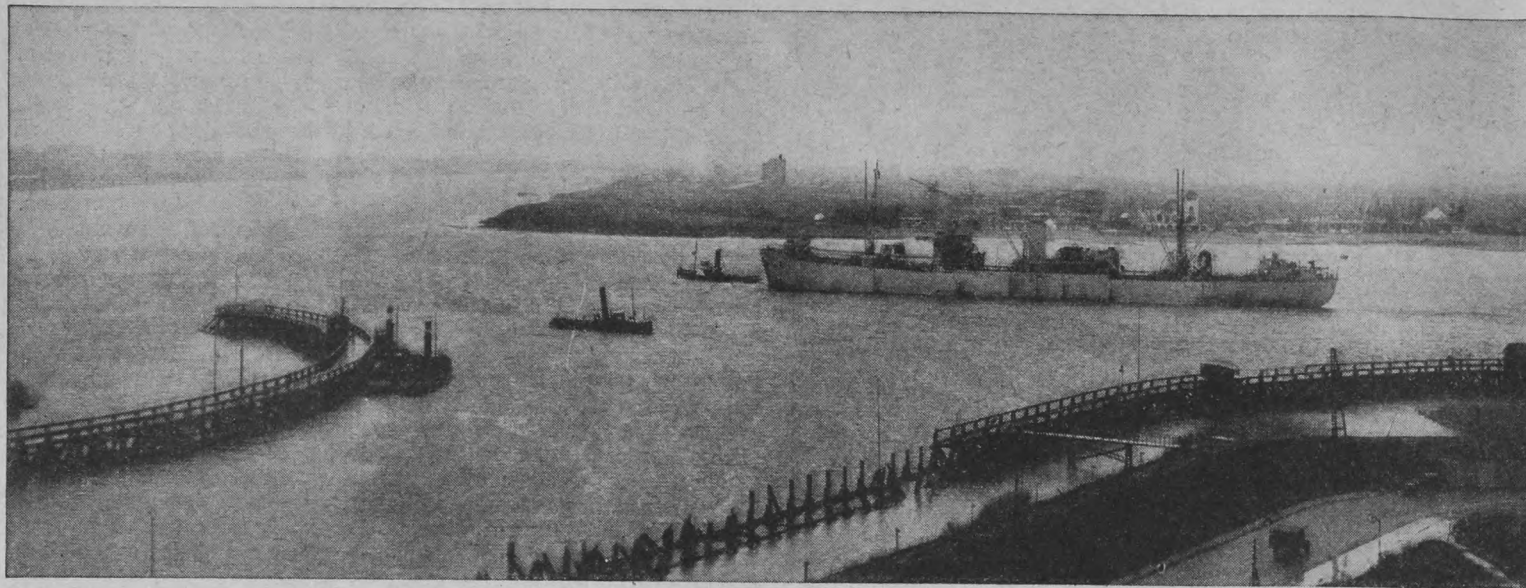
Houses destroyed or damaged, 4,500,000, of which 200,000 were completely destroyed. Property damage \$4,500,000,000.

British merchant tonnage, including Dominions, reduced from 41,600,000 deadweight tons in 1939 to 19,500,000 tons.

A decline of 20 per cent or \$25,000 million in British national wealth due to the war.



What becomes of the patient when the doctors disagree?



The "Fort Catarqui," first Victory ship to enter Antwerp harbor, is seen here steaming down the channel.

What The War Cost Canada

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

WHAT did the Six Years War cost Canada? Is it possible, now that the shooting is over, to make out a balance sheet, weighing the losses against the gains?

Some of the factors can be measured in dollars and cents. It is possible to calculate to the last nickel the increase in the national debt, the sums borrowed from the Canadian people, the amounts collected in taxation.

But there are important intangibles, on both sides of the ledger. What valuation shall be placed on the life of a young airman, shot down over Germany, who, might, had he lived, been an eminent engineer, doctor, farmer, or statesman? What price a gallant member of the merchant navy, torpedoed on a stormy January night on the North Atlantic? Or the captain of a destroyer going down with his warship? Or a private cut down before the breakwater at Dieppe?

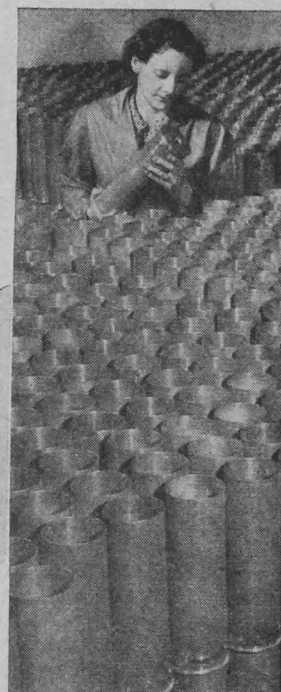
On the other side, who will assay the gains in new techniques, the self-confidence Canadians have gained as a result of their wonderful industrial and military achievements? Things like these are hardly capable of precise calibration. And besides, some of the

CANADIAN WAR EXPENDITURES, 1939-45

Army	\$ 5,200,000,000
Navy	1,350,000,000
Air Force	3,900,000,000
Munitions and Supply	2,000,000,000
All Other	1,250,000,000
Domestic Total	\$13,700,000,000
Aid to Britain and Other Nations	4,500,000,000
Grand Total	\$18,200,000,000

Several observations should be made about the table above. It does not, of course, cover the complete bill for demobilization, which is sure to add several billions to the final figure. It may well be contrasted with the monetary cost of the war of 1914-18, which was only \$1,680,000,000 (including demobilization

aggregated the impressive sum of about \$12,000,000,000. As the average annual collection of tax revenues before the war was about \$450,000,000 a year (which would have been \$2,700,000,000 in six years of peace), we may say that the additional or war taxation of the past six years has been about



\$9,300,000,000.

The net debt of the Dominion at the outbreak of war was about \$3,200,000,000. The need to borrow approximately one half of government needs for all purposes during the past six years has increased the net debt until it stood on September 1, 1945, at approximately \$12,300,000,000. This was an increase of \$9,100,000,000 in the six years.

THIS last figure is the one which is of permanent concern to the Canadian people. The sums raised by taxation are water under the bridge. The net debt of \$12,300,000,000 or rather the increase during the six years of \$9,100,000,000 represents the accumulated cost of the war in terms of what the Canadian taxpayer will have to finance.

Over nine billion dollars! A few years ago it would have seemed that we could never carry this additional load. But two comments must be made. It was borrowed at a very favorable interest rate. The additional cost of carrying the national debt up to September 1, 1945, may be estimated as about \$250,000,000 a year. This is certainly serious enough, since it would of itself absorb one half of our prewar revenues from all sources. But in estimating its impact one should remember, first, that \$250,000,000 a year would not

Turn to page 49



most profound effects of war are still hidden in the heart of time, and will begin to reveal themselves only with the coming years.

With such reservation in mind, let's see if we cannot strike a rough balance sheet of Canada's wartime effort, from the declaration of war on September 10, 1939, to the date when Japan's surrender was accepted on September 2, 1945.

tional war taxes, and how much from loans?

Since the beginning of the war the Canadian Government has borrowed through Victory and War Loans approximately \$10,250,000,000, and through other means (certificates, stamps) an additional \$400,000,000—a grand total of \$10,650,000,000.

Tax collections by the national government from the Canadian people during the six years of war have

costs). Thus

the monetary cost

of this war when finally

tabulated will be per-

haps twelve or thirteen times that

of the First Great War. Finally, the

figure of aid to Britain and other

countries (\$4.5 billions) includes

about \$1.5 billions which was either

loaned, or for which value was

received, the remaining \$3 billion

being outright contributions.

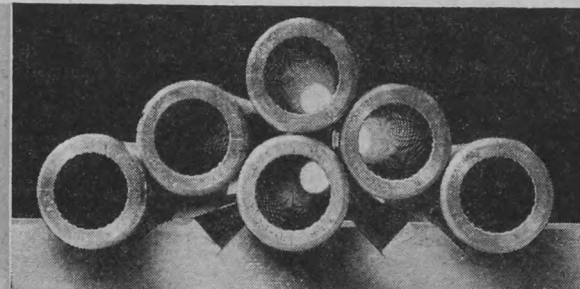
The table of war expenditures

leads naturally to the question:

how did we finance this prodigious

effort? How much came from addi-

This Dominion's contribution, in men and treasure, to the struggle which saved the world from barbarism





Little Bidd

By Rachel Ann Fish

Little Bidd came nameless into this world on a night as cold as any I could remember.

One has to know the Simpsons, the Orts, and the Runkles to bring any credulity to the adoption of Little Bidd.

The Simpsons, Orts, and Runkles populate the upper end of Middle Fork, deriving a living from an ancient sawmill they run only when staple provisions run low.

They've never migrated farther than 10 miles from home, and the tribe of them has been the biggest headache our draft board has had. I doubt if even now the board knows how many Orts, Simpsons, and Runkles are eligible for active duty, and they've already called up 10.

Sue Runkle, Bidd's mother, could have gone home to the old folks with her child, and no questions asked. Illegitimacy among the sawmill folks, as we call them, is neither uncommon nor unforgiven, provided the child has a Christian baptism before it is five years old—a rite that's performed by old Granddad Ort himself.

In fact, Little Bidd would have been born under the parental Runkle roof if Sue hadn't got stranded in the blizzard at Old Fairweather's cabin on her way home from a visit up at Simpsons'.

Sue could have taken her child home, but some magnanimity born of her primitive soul prompted her to offer old Fairweather the baby in return for the kindness he'd shown during the time Sue stayed in his cabin.

Had old Fairweather ever found the Lost Lady Mine? Not even his little ward knew though his secret was insurance on her future happiness

It wasn't odd that the Runkle clan should fall in with Sue's idea about giving the infant to Fairweather. One baby more or less didn't make much difference, and it was one less mouth to feed. But why old Fairweather took Sue's offer was something no one could figure out.

I had seen the washings old Fairweather hung on the line, white as the snow-capped peaks which rose beyond; the way he'd rock the baby to sleep, the smoke from his pipe strong enough to kill a goat, let alone a child, rolling in billows around them.

I figured the old man was lonely and Little Bidd had entwined small pink fingers around his heart.

The authorities had ideas about an old bachelor's adopting a baby to raise. But I figured Little Bidd had more of a chance with the old man than she'd ever have with the Runkles, so I'd stuck a finger into the pie, which I felt now was about to drop into my lap.

I had an idea what Judith would do if I came home with Little Bidd and said, "Look! Look here! See what I've brought you."

Little Bidd was now eight years old. In the wilderness around the old man's cabin she had lived a happy, carefree life, growing up with the blue grouse and deer, but I knew as sure as I stood there that old Fairweather was going to ask me, as her legal guardian, to assume her care. I wondered now why I'd been soft-headed enough to help old Fairweather adopt Little Bidd in the first place. Why hadn't I insisted Sue take her baby home where it belonged?

At last I saw Mike turn the corner and come up the street. He was in that hybrid car of his, made out of the parts of three others. It wasn't much to look at, but it had good clearance for high centers. Mike had made it for fishing excursions over the hills, and it had a pickup body on back. You could hear the chains rattling on all four wheels a block away.

"Seems good to get the old baby out again," Mike said as I climbed in. "She was getting sort of homesick for the hills. Wouldn't it be great, Doc, if all the boys were home and we were just knocking off to go fishing?"

I agreed that it would.

We pulled away from the curb and headed out the highway, south from town. We drove in that direction until we came to the Dayton schoolhouse, and then we pulled off the surfaced highway and headed west through the farming section toward the hills. We crossed the Redwater River at the Four Bar ranch then struck out on the rut prairie road for Middle Fork Canyon.

"How long would you say old Fairweather's been around these parts?" Mike finally asked.

"The Peak was a pup when he came here," I replied. "I'd say he'd been up in those hills at least 60 years. There were still Indians up there when Fairweather came to this country."

"Would you say he was around 80 or 82?"

"About that," I said. "I know he lied like a trooper about his age when he took Little Bidd. And no one could prove what his age was."

"Hasn't a chance," Mike remarked, shaking his head, "has he?"

"Not much," I said.

Mike drove a little way in silence.

"Never did give up, did he, Doc?" Mike said. "Never gave up hope he'd find the Lost Lady. You never put any stock in those stories, did you, Doc? About the Lost Lady mine? About pockets of pure gold nuggets and the like?"

"I did at first," I admitted, "but then I used to swallow hook, line, and sinker every tale I was told when I first came to Wyoming, 35 years ago. I even went snipe hunting once."

Mike threw back his large head and roared. "You didn't!"

Turn to page 39

I HAD just come into my office that grey, drizzly June morning when the telephone rang. It was Hall Marritt, the forest ranger.

"Dr. Evans," he said, "I'm hooked on to the line up here near old Fairweather's cabin. I'm sure he has pneumonia. He sent Little Bidd to me for help. He may not last until you get here. He keeps asking for you. Says there's something he wants to tell you."

"Is it raining up there?" I asked. "And how are the roads?"

"There was a steady drizzle all night," Hall said. "It's been raining off and on for three days and the roads are in bad shape. I can meet you at Horseshoe Hill with the truck."

"That won't be necessary," I replied, "I'll get Mike Gregg to drive me. He'll get me through, if anyone can make it. You stay there and tell old Fairweather I'm coming."

"Be careful of the 20-mile bridge," Hall warned. "Middle Fork was flooding over it this morning. It was holding up all right, but don't take any chances."

"I won't," I said, "and with the roads the shape they're in, don't look for us much before three hours. We'll get there as quickly as we can."

"If you aren't here by noon," Hall said, "I'll start out and meet you. You may get stalled at the bridge."

Then I called Mike at his garage, and telephoned Judith, my wife, to tell her where I was going, and had the calls switched to the house.

I hung up with a sigh. I didn't want to make that 40-mile trip into the mountains over muddy roads. Besides, I had a good idea what it was old Fairweather wanted to talk to me about. It was Little Bidd.

Some months before, the old man had filed a brief with Judge Kelly, leaving "everything" to Little Bidd and naming me as guardian.

"It's this way, Doc," Fairweather had said. "I want her to have half a chance. What chance would she have going back to that tribe of Runkles? I don't want them to get hold of her."

I had thought Fairweather was right, then, but I didn't think of the time when he might die and leave her. He seemed as ageless and permanent as the mountains in which he lived.

I got my things together and went over and stared out the window. As I watched the rain trickle down the pane, I recalled the night Little Bidd was born.

It was a raw February night with the meanest ground blizzard blowing I'd ever seen. Fairweather met me at Horseshoe Hill and I finished the last 15 minutes on horseback. I'd been all but frozen when at last we got to his cabin, and about an hour later I delivered Little Bidd.



Illustrated by Gordon Hicks.

LAND NORTH OF SIXTY

By H. S. FRY



Facing the Experimental Sub-station established last fall west of Whitehorse, in Yukon Territory, by the Dominion Experimental Farms Service, is this magnificent view of snow clad mountains across the Dezadeash Valley—Guide photo.

NORTH of the 60th parallel of latitude, which forms the northern boundary of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, lies a great expanse of Canadian territory, of which, until very recently, the great majority of Canadians knew almost nothing. Here are two great geographical divisions of the Canadian mainland, which together comprise nearly one million square miles, or more than 25 per cent of the total area of Canada. The Yukon and Northwest Territories constitute the great bulk of the land areas under Dominion administration; and it is significant of the undeveloped state of this vast Canadian territory, that

reach Whitehorse; the operation by the North West Air Command of what is officially known as the North West Staging Route; and to the general character of approximately 500 miles of the Alaska Highway over which we travelled in Yukon Territory both east and west of Whitehorse.

The history of Canada is replete with glamorous incidents, romantic periods, and tales of mighty adventurers. Few incidents, however, are more glamorous than the period of feverish war activity in which not only the Alaska Highway and the Canol Pipe Line were forced to speedy completion by the strength of American capital, but in which, too, the North West Staging Route was developed to the point of highest efficiency by the Royal Canadian Air Force. Nor does any other period or incident in Canadian history illustrate with greater force the changes in the technique of civilization which have taken place in the 337 years since Champlain landed at Quebec. The Air Force and civilian pilots of today represent a remarkable transformation, indeed, from the coureur de bois of early French Canada.

In those bad old days of romance, trade followed the flag and it was the purpose of Empire to send its outposts as far as possible into the unknown, in order that aggrandizement and glory might accrue to the king and his advisers. Slowly but surely we have learned better than this. It has come to us at the cost of much sacrifice that prosperity and security are more lastingly achieved through our own efforts; and that the development of our

Many eyes are now on Canada's great Northland, and Ottawa has established a farm to test agricultural possibilities in Yukon territory

than at any time since the days of the Klondike Gold Rush in 1896-8, and because human intrepidity and courage has always been expendable for exploiting and developing new land, the possibilities for agriculture are a matter of prime importance. In Canada we are fortunate in having an extensive and aggressive system of experimental farms and stations, and it was therefore not at all surprising to learn that, even while the war was in progress, soil scientists were ranging the territory opened by the Alaska Highway, with a view to locating, if possible tracts of land suitable for the production of crops. It was decided, as early as 1943, to locate at some promising place along the northern reaches of the highway, a sub-station of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service; and Dr. A. Leahey, Soil Specialist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, traversed the area accompanied by J. W. Abbott, for many years operator of the illustration station at Fort St. John, B.C., and a pioneer alfalfa grower in that territory. Again last year Dr. Leahey further examined the possibilities of northern soils, and this year has transferred his attention to the great Mackenzie Basin to the east.

Meanwhile, however, it had been decided that a location 103 miles west of Whitehorse, in Yukon territory and along the Alaska Highway, was from various points of view, the most suitable location for the contemplated sub-station. Roughly 800 acres of land were secured from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources; and Mr. Abbott was persuaded to move nearly 1,000 miles north along the highway and develop the new station as superintendent.

Since there was no other way for us to get out to the Sub-Station at Pine Creek except by car, Mr. Abbott met Mr. Leslie and me in Whitehorse. The town of Whitehorse is located in the valley of the Lewes River. Immediately above, and overlooking it from a considerable height, is the airport,

Turn to page 31



View of the Dezadeash Valley looking toward the Sub-station, 13 miles west.—Guide photo.

even including the 500,000 square miles of the island portion of the Northwest Territories lying north of the mainland, only 50 out of more than a million-and-half square miles have been alienated from the Crown. Also a population in 1941 of no more than 16,942, means that there was only one person for each 86 square miles. Even in the Yukon Territory, with 207,076 square miles, and a population of 4,914 in 1941, the density of population was not more than one person for each 34 square miles.

I visited the Yukon Territory in July of this year, in company with W. R. Leslie, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, and by courtesy of Air Vice-Marshal T. A. Lawrence, Air Officer Commanding, North West Air Command, Edmonton. We were flown in a Beechcraft from Edmonton to Whitehorse on July 10, in company with Group Captain V. H. Patriarche, at that time Acting Air Officer Commanding. We finally left the Yukon territory at Watson Lake on July 17, barely a week later. This article, therefore, is in no sense descriptive of the Yukon Territory generally. It will be an account of what I saw during a portion of that time, and will have particular reference to the establishment last year, of a Dominion experimental sub-station at Mile 1019 on the Alaska Highway, approximately 103 miles west of Whitehorse. Additional articles in later issues will carry more extended references to the country over which we flew in order to



Two of the log buildings so far erected, together with mile post 1019, on the Alaska Highway—Guide photo.



The bulldozer pushes over the trees, preparatory to piling, burning and breaking.—Guide photo.

own resources affords more satisfaction than grasping at the resources of others. The pioneer has demonstrated something of what these resources might mean; and to them we owe all of the vision and much of the opportunity that is the heritage of the rest of us.

The Government Will Experiment

Because the opening up of the Alaska Highway through the vast northern wilderness has focused attention on northern British Columbia and the Yukon to an extent greater



Tractor and breaking plow do a good job in sight of snowy peaks.—Guide photo.

Right: Approach to the Sub-station from the east, showing the Superintendent's uncompleted log residence on the extreme right.—Guide photo.



CALF CLUBS FOR FUN AND PROFIT

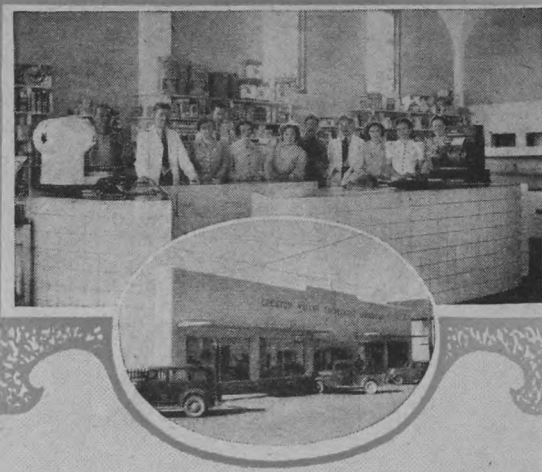
It was George Calvert who first told me about the Baby Beef Clubs at Estevan, Saskatchewan. George was visiting at our house in Winnipeg one day last winter. His wife and mine were raised within a hundred yards of each other on the edge of a little Ontario village, and since I began at a fairly early age calling at the house next to where "Uncle Joe and Aunt Annie" lived, and they themselves were such respected old timers in the community, it has always seemed as though the two families into which George and I married should have been related. At any rate, George had hardly got his pipe going after dinner before he began to tell me about these calf clubs, and what a lot of fun the businessmen of Estevan had been having during the past three years, trying to help them along.

It seemed that George was Secretary of the Estevan Rotary Club; and like other service clubs, such as the Kiwanis, Gyro and Lions Clubs found in many towns and cities, the fifty members of the Estevan Rotary Club were looking around some years ago for some further way they could be of value to the community. Who first evolved the idea of taking an interest in the Baby Beef Clubs, I couldn't find out. For years, the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan has been organizing junior clubs of various kinds all over the Province, and it appears that at least as early as 1937, there were one or more baby beef clubs in the Estevan district. The land around Estevan is not by any means the most fertile in the Province. It is down in the south-east corner where lack of sufficient moisture is often a problem;

and moreover, it is very close to the Saskatchewan coal area, which centres about Bienfait, only a few miles away. Indeed, there is an abundance of coal on the property, right at Estevan, belonging to the International Clay Products, Limited, and which the Saskatchewan Government recently purchased. Consequently, grain production is not too reliable in some years; dairying is very difficult to establish for various reasons; and beef cattle seem to offer the best complement to grain production.

It is not surprising, therefore, that these businessmen of Estevan felt that it would be not only in their own interests, but in the interest of the community if they could assist in developing the livestock of the surrounding district. As well, they might be able to lend a helping hand to the young folk of the farms, the boys and girls through whose efforts improvement might be brought about to the benefit of all concerned. There was a possibility, too, that if the businessmen of the town took an interest in what the club members were doing, some of the parents might take it a little more to heart, and help in the improvement which would eventually benefit everyone.

At first, it appears, the club members were like any other group of people who try to do something which they know very little about. The calves shown each year were locally raised and few of them were of top quality. Interest in the livestock department of the Estevan Fair seemed to be petering out. Finally, somebody got the idea that the thing to do was to go outside the district and bring in some good calves for



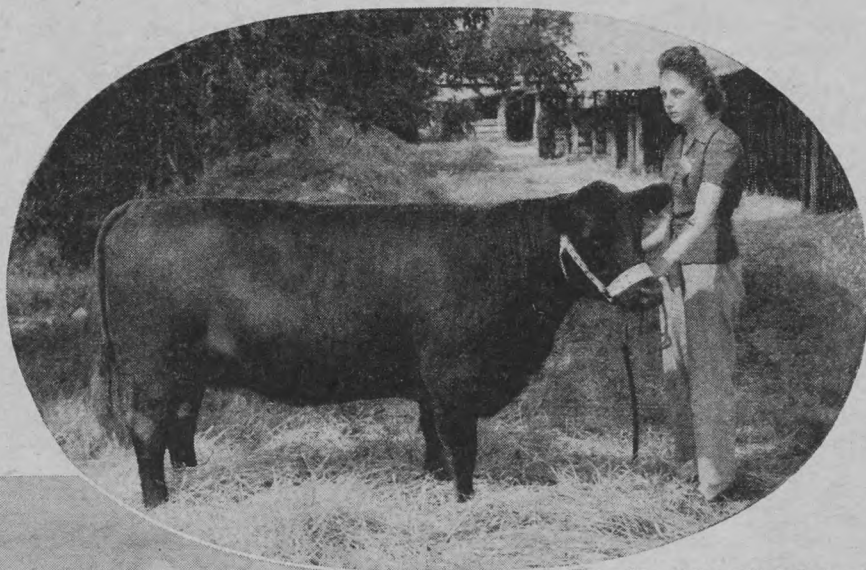
A CO-OP. GOES MODERN

SUCCESSFUL co-operative organizations are likely to be met with anywhere in western Canada, and often unexpectedly. When I drove into Creston, B.C., late in July, I expected naturally to hear something about British Columbia's remarkable fruit marketing organization. But when I saw, on the main street of Creston, one of the most modern retail store buildings I had seen, and noticed that it was occupied by the Creston Valley Co-operative Association, I was pleasantly surprised. The fact that, inside, the store fully lived up to its outward appearance, led me immediately to try and find out something about it. I sought out the Manager, Harold Langston, veteran of World War I, and at various times hardrock miner, soldier settler, rancher, and since 1932 manager of the co-operative store. By him I was referred to D. K. Archibald, a young man of much energy, who is not only President of the Association but a large-scale farmer of the Creston Valley bottom land, and only incidentally, I was given to understand, defeated candidate in the last Federal elections. He heads a Board of seven directors, which until very recently at any rate, still included one member of the original Board formed in 1921, Hilton Young, who had sat on every Board of the Association since that date.

Creston, and Erickson, three miles away, are difficult for the newcomer to separate, because each district is so inseparably a part of the small compact and fertile, orchard-covered valley. Situated as it is only a few miles from the international boundary, approximately mid-way between Nelson and Cranbrook and a few miles south of long Kootenay Lake, it was perhaps natural that, during the early months of 1921, when the depression following World War I had begun to set in, J. M. Craigie and W. G. Littlejohn should conceive the idea of a valley co-operative, which led to the holding of several informal meetings under the auspices of the United Farmers of Erickson. In August, 1921, a separate organization was formed at the home of M. R. Palmer. In 1924, a small feed store was established in Erickson. A year later a slightly larger building was secured. In 1927, a feed store was opened in the Creston fruit shed, and a year later still, the first small building was erected on the present site of the store in Creston, at which time the store in Erickson was closed.

There wasn't much volume in the early years. Sales in 1921 consisting only of a wagon-load of groceries, which was the first stock-in-trade. In 1944 sales amounted to \$337,000, and Mr. Archibald told me that for the first three months of this year (the three poorest months) sales had increased by 28.9 per cent.

Turn to page 45



Beverley Ellingson
Outram, Sask.,
with her Grand
Champion calf
that brought 40c.
per pound from
the T. Eaton Co.

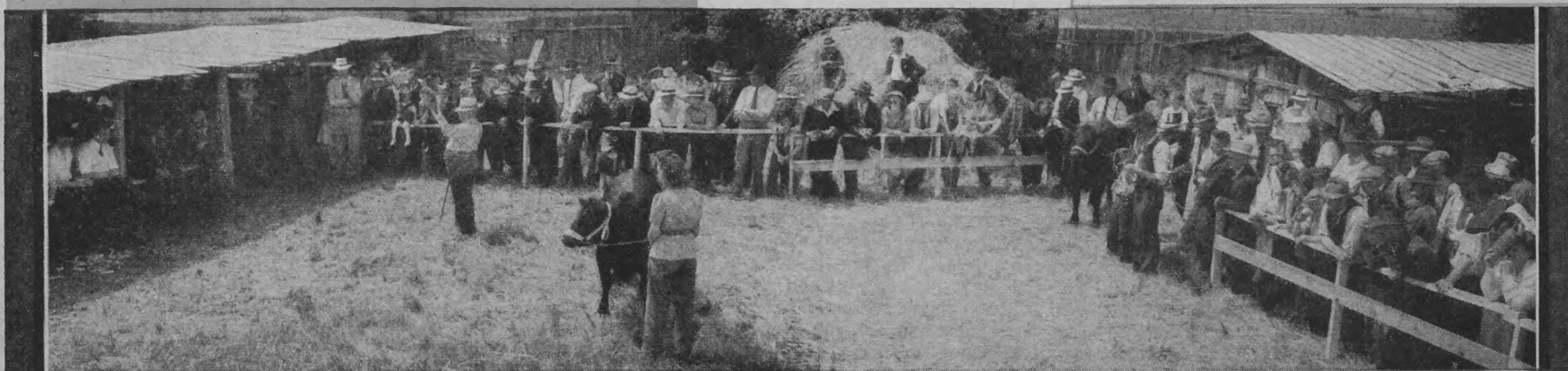


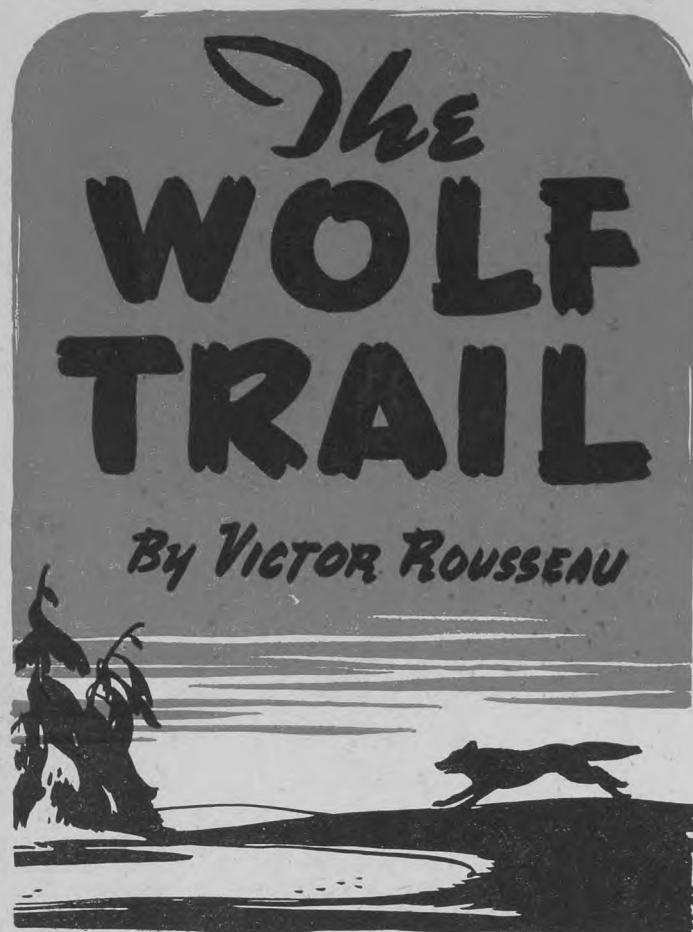
One of the calf club classes
after the judging.

the boys and girls to rear, calves that they would be proud to show at the fair, and the sale of which would bring them enough money so that the whole enterprise would seem worthwhile. Finally, in 1941, they devised a plan whereby, through the good offices of the bank, the Club would purchase a number of calves at the Moose Jaw Stock and Feeder Sale, bring them

Turn to page 45

The Grand Champion goes under the hammer (cane) of auctioneer Hurst and means \$388 to Beverley Ellingson and an exciting moment to the interested spectators.





PART III.—END

FOR a long time Dan must have been conscious of the interior of the trading store and the voices of the men without realizing it. Suddenly sight and sound were linked up within his brain. He discovered that he was lying on his camp bed again, with his eyes open, staring at the three men who were grouped about the table.

They were playing with a pack of cards in the light of the oil lamp overhead. Each of the three had a bottle of whiskey and a mug beside him, and they were shouting as they slapped down the cards, and quarreling vociferously.

One of the three was La Rue; the two others looked like typical breeds, but they were both men of enormous strength and herculean build, with bestial faces—the kind of human wolf the north turns out once in a while among her clean-limbed, simple men and women.

Dan turned his examination upon himself. He quickly discovered that he was bound fast, in the same way as that in which he had bound La Rue. Not yet fully himself, he must have uttered a groan, for La Rue glanced at him, jumped up, and flung the cards down on the table.

"Diable, he's awake!" he shouted in sardonic mirth. "I thought you'd put him out for good, Lachance. His head's almost as hard as Corporal Lafontaine's!"

He advanced to Dan's side, followed by the two others. They were both mumbling, staggering drunk, but La Rue seemed sober enough to walk, to talk and gibe at his prisoner.

"Well, Sergeant, we've turned the tables, hey?" he grinned. "They don't teach you psychology in the Police, do they? If they did, you might have known I was talking about Lafontaine so as to inspire you with the idea of taking another look at him. Lachance and Sirois had been waiting there all day for you to step inside. It was going to be difficult to get you in the store at night. But I laid the trap, and you walked into it."

He grinned broadly, and Lachance and Sirois broke into roars of bestial laughter.

"I wanted to give you a longer run for your money, Sergeant," La Rue continued. "I wanted to trace the result of environment, and I wanted to see if you'd run true to form. Then there was the rabbits. They were beginning to get on your nerves, Sergeant. I wanted to hear you yelling for help against the rabbits in your sleep, the way Lafontaine did."

"But Jehane wanted to hurry matters up. She's got her knife into you, Sergeant. She wouldn't let you die the way Lafontaine died. We'd talked it over and fixed on what's going to happen to you. We're going to turn you into a rabbit, Sergeant. You've only got yourself to blame, you know, you walked straight into it. Give him a drink, Lachance; he'll need it bad before the night's over."

Lachance, staggering to the table, poured out a mugful of the whiskey, and brought it to Dan. He held it to his lips. Dan turned his head aside, and Lachance dashed the contents of the mug into his face, shouting with laughter.

"You're not a good sport, Sergeant, I'm afraid," said La Rue. "Light a cigarette for him, Lachance."

Lachance lit a cigarette from the fag of his old one and thrust it between Dan's lips. Dan spat it out; it dropped upon his bared throat and lay there. Dan would not wince, though the pain of the scorching flesh was agony.

La Rue, who missed nothing, bent over Dan, grinning as he peered into his face.

"Stoic, hey?" he jeered, picking up the cigarette, and pressing the lighted end into Dan's chest. "This is only the least taste of what's coming to you, Mister Rabbit. Stoic, are you?"

With a sudden loosening of bestial fury he dashed his fists into Dan's face.

Suddenly the door of the store flew open. A storm was rising, and a gust of snowladen wind blew in. The lamp was burning low, but through the obscurity Dan could see Jehane La Rue standing in the entrance, her coat white.

Half fainting with pain, Dan was vaguely aware that his tormentors had left him to join the girl. He heard them bawling, and above it all Jehane's voice raised in a horrible, shrill crescendo of maniacal mirth.

Then she was at his side, looking down at him, a mug of whiskey in her hand.

Dan would hardly have known her for the girl whom he had talked to in the tent and the chateau. Her face was like a devil's with the insane malice, hate and triumph. And she began cursing Dan in a French patois, waving her arms and shrieking like an insane woman, as she undoubtedly was.

The more she raved, the louder the three men belled. La Rue was drunk now, like Sirois and Lachance. But when the girl unsheathed a knife and made as if to plunge it into Dan, he intervened.

"No, no, ma belle, we don't want to skin our rabbit before he's ready for the pot," he shouted, catching the girl by the arm.

With a curse, Jehane drove the weapon at La Rue's throat. He caught her wrist just as the point was touching him, and gave her a backhanded blow that sent her staggering, while the three rocked and howled with laughter.

Jehane rose to her feet, replacing the dagger in her belt. "Oui, oui, mon cheri, you are right," she answered more quietly. "Come, let us set our rabbit trap."

At a word from La Rue, Lachance and Sirois seized Dan by the head and feet and, the rope being unfastened, began carrying him out of the store.

WHAT diabolical scheme La Rue had in mind he could not conjecture and he hardly cared. He was still in agony from the blows he had received on the head in the fur store; and the sight of Jehane had inspired him with a loathing of his very life. Murderess as he had known the girl to be, he had seen something in her—a fugitive glimpse of something that had inspired and almost ennobled him. It had been in the tent, that first night when he had saved her from the blizzard. And again in the chateau. Ruined and desolate as the interior had been, Dan, unimaginative as he was, had seen a picture of her there, the mistress of an old seignior. How well adapted she had seemed to be to such a part!

And now—to have seen the picture fade into that of an insane, foul-mouthed harridan was unbearable. It shook Dan's soul, it filled him with despair that made whatever torture La Rue meant to inflict upon him meaningless.

And she was still at his side as Lachance and Sirois carried him, shrieking and gibbering at him, while the gale increased every moment, blowing great clouds of snow across the island and bending the branches of the trees in a discordant symphony.

A rabbit screamed somewhere—caught in one of the wires, probably, and Dan heard La Rue's wild bellow of laughter behind him. "Eh, mon gars, you

will be screaming like that soon," he shouted.

Did they mean to strangle him with a wire? Dan viewed this possibility with the same lack of interest. He was very tired, and the pain in his head had become a uniform and steady throbbing, each pulsation of which was like the thrust of a knife into his brain. He had often contemplated death without undue emotion, had wondered in what guise it would come to him; but now, face to face with it, he was only conscious of a faint desire to have the whole troublesome business finished.

But suddenly Dan awoke to a new interest in the situation. They were carrying him off the island on to the muskeg. Even in that predicament his professional zeal, probably the deepest grounded of his acquirement, came to the fore. They were showing him the secret route over the swamp, and, though there was hardly the remotest chance that he would ever live to use that route, he could not help being interested.

And he peered out through the driving sleet, trying to discover the secret.

They seemed to know the route thoroughly without hesitation; nobody spoke or asked another anything about that subject. Lachance, holding Dan's legs and feet, was moving forward, Sirois following with his head and shoulders, La Rue bringing up the rear, and the madwoman stalking beside, muttering imprecations.

And of a sudden Dan understood the route, and why Lachance could lead the way without hesitation.

Lachance was stepping in a straight line from one to another of the dwarf willows, little more than shrubs, that dotted the muskeg. Dan had known that the muskeg was not uniform; it consisted rather of a succession of small hummocks, with the unfathomed mire between them. And now the secret was revealed, and it was its very simplicity that had baffled Dan, as it had baffled Lafontaine.

The willows grew only where there was firm soil for their roots to take hold of. They could not grow with their roots loose in the drifting muskeg. And Lachance was stepping from willow to willow, from one firm patch to the next, until the island lay two hundred yards behind them.

It was invisible in the snow cloud that wrapped them about. The wind was mounting to a gale almost as violent as the one in which Dan had saved Jehane's life. La Rue shouted above the wind:

"That will do! This place will do! Stake him out here!"

Next moment Dan was deposited upon the ground. With an oath, Sirois jerked him to his feet, and unfastening a length of the rope with which he was bound, began dragging him toward a small tree that emerged out of the snow.

Lachance, bellowing with laughter, grasped Dan about the body and held him against the gnarled, wind-beaten stump, while Sirois adjusted the rope.

Were they going to hang him? That was Dan's first thought. But the tree was too small, too low, moreover, they were making him fast to the trunk of it, swathing him like a mummy

with the coils of rope.

His ankles were firmly knotted, thence the rope wound up his legs to his waist, which was tightly compressed by the coil; again the rope strands passed about his chest and shoulders, and, lastly, about his neck, leaving him no more than a few inches' leeway.

"Leave him his hands," bellowed La Rue—and Jehane burst into a peal of hideous laughter. "He'll need those. Damn this storm! I'd like to see the fun!"

Lachance and Sirois stepped back, and La Rue planted himself in front of Dan. "Eh, mon gars, how do you feel now, Mister Policeman?" he enquired.

Dan looked steadily at the outlaw, but did not answer.

"You know now, hein?" grinned La Rue. "It was what I should have done to Lafontaine, only I did not think of it. You know now how the rabbit feels when he is in the grip of the wolf's teeth, hein?"

In his bestial blood fury La Rue had lost his veneer of cultivated speech. He had become pure hunter, the most primitive of men, rising to the heights of the utmost nobility and sacrifice, and dropping to the depths. And La Rue had plumbed those depths of his own nature often enough.

But Dan was beginning to understand. And, reckless of death though he was, that death—the thought of it sent an involuntary shudder through him, though he controlled himself well enough to keep it from La Rue's perception.

"Yes, Sergeant," said La Rue, mimicking a child's



voice, "you are the rabbit now. Tonight the wolves are very hungry, for the rabbits stay in their burrows because of the storm. So they come creeping up, and they smell man-rabbit, and they get hungrier, they begin to sniff. Then one springs and takes a bite, and the taste of human blood, it drives them mad. And then you fight with your free hands, mon gars—diable, what a battle. It is a pity no one can stay to see this night, for the wolves are timid. But in the morning we find the bones of our rabbit—hein, Mister Policeman?"

With a final touch of brutality he kicked Dan savagely in the stomach again and again, until he hung in his ropes, doubled up with agony. But the last thing that Dan heard was the mad-woman's hideous oaths and insane laughter.

FOR a long time Dan hung there, limp in his ropes, sick to death, and in almost complete unconsciousness of his surroundings.

Then slowly he began to revive. The deathly nausea passed. The throbbing pain in his head was as if somebody was beating a brazen bell, each stroke of which was accompanied by almost unbearable agony. But between the strokes Dan began to come back to himself.

The tree to which he was fastened was hardly higher than he could reach with upstretched arms, and felt little more than a sapling, but, dwarfed though it had remained, it was probably thirty years old at least, and the gnarled trunk was a mass of toughest fibre. Dan strained at it, and the pliant willow yielded, so that he could bend it this way and that; but there was no possibility of uprooting it.

And yet, hopeless as the situation seemed, Dan began to hope. Perhaps it was out of sheer despair, perhaps the reaction of a vigorous man to an impossible situation; most likely of all, that dogged resolution of the scarlet coated riders that knows no defeat short of death.

The storm was worse than the one he had encountered on the journey northward, if that had been possible. It roared over the muskeg, snapping branches from the trees, which groaned and creaked under its lashing; and on the wings of the storm came cold

such as even the desolate tundras between the Bear and Slave rarely know. It was a cold compared with which the ordinary winter cold is nothing. The thermometer outside the store had registered twenty-five below that afternoon; it had dropped out of the register by midnight. It was seventy below the freezing point.

La Rue's refinement of diabolism had not gone to the extent of stripping Dan of his fur gauntlets, but as that bitter cold crept over the land Dan felt its numbing fingers gripping him, almost as if a hand had clutched him. It revived him, it called the flagging nerves and senses to one final battle against his bonds, against the human fiends and beasts of prey. Numbed, with his hands like dead weights at the ends of his arms, and his feet bloodless, Dan began his last fight.

He threw his weight against the tree. He clasped his arms about it and sought to break it off at the roots, till it was level with the snow, now on one side, now on the other. But always the pliant willow resumed its stance. For thirty winters it had bowed beneath the storms; it would not break for man.

Above the howling of the gale Dan could hear the drunken shouts of the men on the island. Snatches of roaring choruses came to his ears, cut off, renewed; the gang, believing themselves safe, were celebrating La Rue's liberation.

He heard it, a mocking chorus of his agony, and he fought to free himself as few men have fought before. He called on all those reserves of latent strength that lie at the summons of the will, putting forth the last ounce of them, exerting every muscle in the battle. And in the end he was beaten.

He acknowledged himself beaten. He had done all that man could do, and he had neither broken the tree nor loosened his bonds. The frozen rope was a chain of ice, inflexible as steel, it had bitten deep gashes in his legs and arms.

Then through the gale Dan heard the distant howling of the wolf pack. And over the snow the pat-

ter of the rabbits began. Invisible, lithe little forms were darting past on either side of him. One hurled itself in panic against him, rebounding like a stone. The patter was continuous as the rain; and louder across the muskeg sounded the howls of the hunting pack.

Then a gaunt form broke through the willows within a few yards of Dan, leaped almost to his feet, and recoiled, snarling.

Dan, who had ceased to struggle, slumped forward in his ropes, drawing in great gulps of air. He was at the end of his resources, and almost incapable of movement.

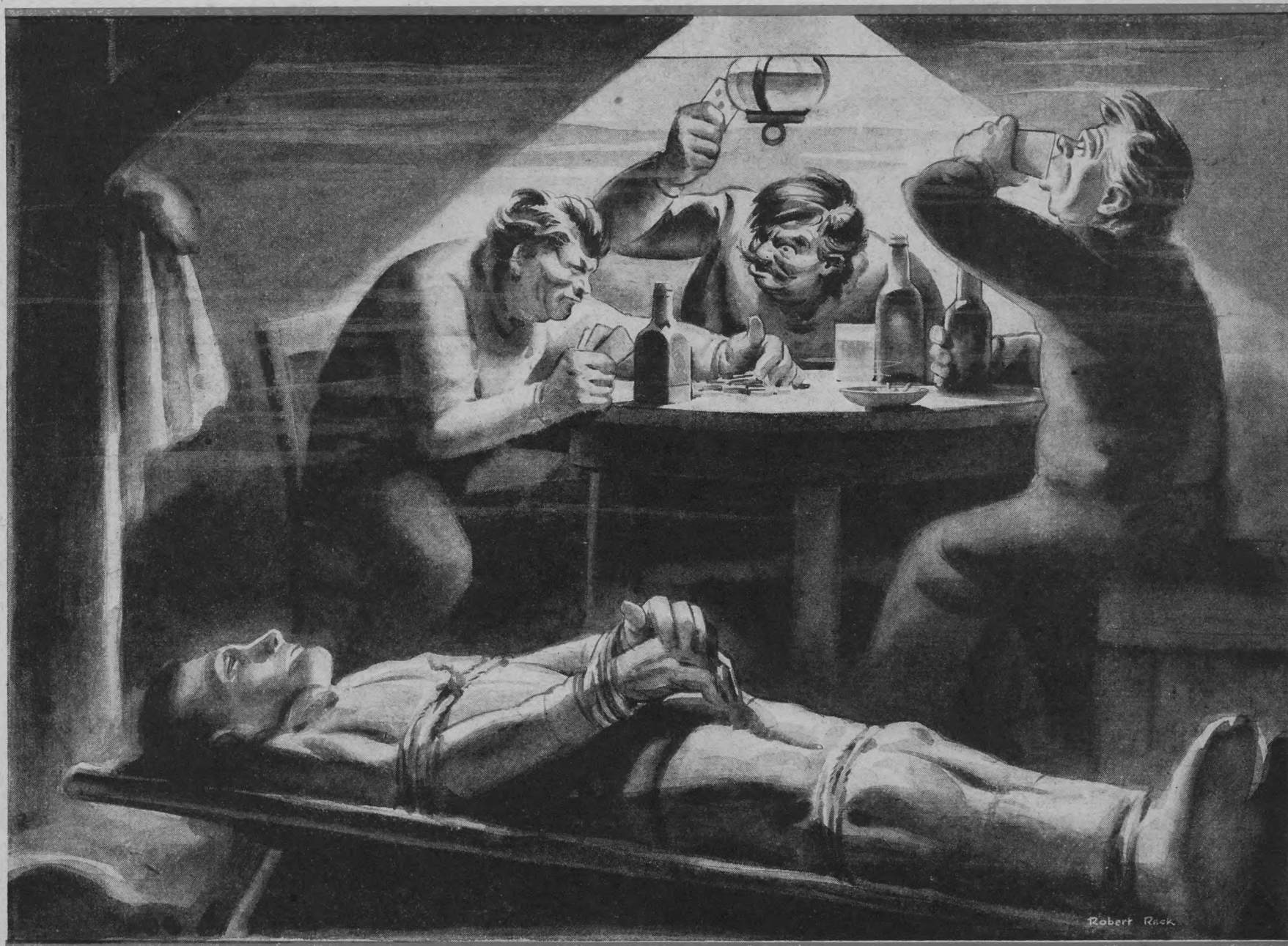
He had heard varying stories as to the ferocity of timber wolves. Some said that, when sufficiently famished, they would not hesitate to attack man; others that they never attacked a human being. He knew that it is the degree of hunger that counts; wolves, when their stomachs have been empty long enough, will attack anything—a party of men, if they are emboldened by the presence of the pack.

Dan peered out through the driving snow, but he could see only two or three feet in front of him—the outlines of the little willows on the muskeg, merging into the darkness. Yet, as he strained his eyes, he seemed to see shadows moving in that darkness—lean, stealthy forms, beginning to circle him, but so faint that he could not be sure whether he actually saw anything.

MINUTES passed. Through the gale he could still hear the drunken yells of the three outlaws on the island. He was slowly gathering fresh strength for the fight which he knew to be inevitable—the last

Turn to page 51

Illustrated by
ROBERT RECK



They were playing with a pack of cards in the light of the oil lamp overhead, and quarreling vociferously.



The elderly wife of a French farmer explains the qualities of a sugar beet to a Canadian soldier.

MAN is not a migratory animal. We do not move around very much, except within a very small area. Considering the size of the earth and its huge population of more than two billion people, perhaps less than one per cent have ever been more than a hundred miles away from home. The nearly one billion people in India and China can have no possible conception of the difference in standards of living between their countries and Great Britain, the United States and Canada. It is probably safe to say that only a small percentage of them have ever seen an automobile, talked over a telephone, seen a movie, listened to the radio, read a magazine, or seen a telegram.

For our part, in spite of our standards of living and our cars, telephones, radios, magazines, newspapers and our modern facilities for travel by automobile, bus, train, airplane, and steamship, we know very little about how other people live who do not possess our advantages. In spite of war photographs and movies, excellent reporting, speeches, magazine articles, and letters received from soldiers overseas, it has been practically impossible for us to picture the war as it is. In all too many cases a sense of our own personal loss has forced upon us an appreciation of the sacrifices imposed by armed conflict. Taxes make us realize that war is costly; rationing makes us think of the importance of food in wartime; and high prices tend to confuse our thinking and give us a false sense of prosperity.

Stories of Nazi ruthlessness have given us a vague idea that some millions of persons have become displaced or removed from their homes, perhaps into other countries; that other millions have suffered from starvation and disease; that cities have been destroyed by bombing and will take five, ten or fifteen years to build up again; and that, no matter how much food we produce on Canadian farms, there will never be enough for everybody, for quite a long time to come.

HERE in western Canada, particularly in the prairie provinces, we are farmers. Before the war we depended, and after the war we will continue to depend on export markets for a considerable part of our prosperity. We must sell food to other countries. We have heard about the Food and Agriculture Organization, and about UNRRA, Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, and other international efforts made by the United Nations to arrange for an enduring peace and to prevent unemployment and depression in the postwar years.

We all hope these efforts will be successful and that nations, as well as individuals and communities, will learn to work together in the future, for peace and

our mutual welfare. But international welfare is only the welfare of a single nation multiplied by the number of nations involved. The welfare of a nation is the welfare of a single individual multiplied by the population of the country. The business of a nation is only the sum total of the business of all its citizens. Consequently, if there is to be co-operation between Canada and other countries, we must understand as much as we can of how the

people of these other countries live.

This is why I have read with very great interest recently an excellent little book, entitled "Food and Farming in Postwar Europe," by T. Lamartine Yates and D. Warriner (Oxford University Press). During the last year in particular, I have read everything on this subject I could lay

my hands on, in order to understand as much as possible of the postwar problems which will face western Canada. We must understand our markets if we are to sell our products and this little book is the best thing I have come across, for a concise, practical approach to the problem of European agriculture as a whole. It would be better for Canada if every Canadian farmer read it, because we would then have a much better appreciation of what it means to sell our surplus food to Europe, where perhaps half of the

Some of the things we should know about the tens of millions of people who work at our job, in Europe; and why, in half of Europe, war is a relief from grinding poverty

Bulgaria, Greece, and Lithuania. Now let us compare this with Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland, all very densely populated countries, where the number of workers per 100 acres runs from nine to fifteen, but where the net output per acre is from \$54 to \$67 and the output per worker from \$400 to \$550 each. What these figures really mean is that of the two dozen more or less well-known European countries, more than half have farming industries where production per acre, or per worker, is below average, or very low. The population is so dense that at least 10 times as many people have to work on 100 acres of land as in Canada.

BUT this is by no means the whole story. In these poverty-stricken countries of southeastern Europe the farmers do not grow fruit intensively as in the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario, or in the Okanagan Valley of B.C. They do not grow truck crops as around our larger cities, nor do they engage in dairying as in the Fraser Valley of B.C. or Oxford County, Ontario, or in the fluid milk areas adjacent to Canadian cities. They grow grain. In parts of Yugoslavia, and the same

is also true of southern Poland, the rural population has been increasing faster than the output per man, so that the people have been sinking deeper and deeper into poverty; and we read that almost every family has a crippled child as a result of malnutrition. Because of this over-population in rural areas, about one-third of the people in rural Bulgaria are unemployed and the percentage is thought to be higher in southern Poland and most of Yugoslavia. The people of these countries, therefore, are constantly struggling for more land, but they can get it, if at all, only in very small parcels; and since they have little or no livestock and

no money to improve their farming practices, it does them little good.

In large parts of western Europe where the population is also very dense, there is less poverty, owing to a substantially larger output per acre; but there is also a great deal of inefficiency, particularly in the

Turn to page 25

Europe's Farms and Farmers

Sugar beets and wheat characterize European farming in a belt running eastward through northern France.

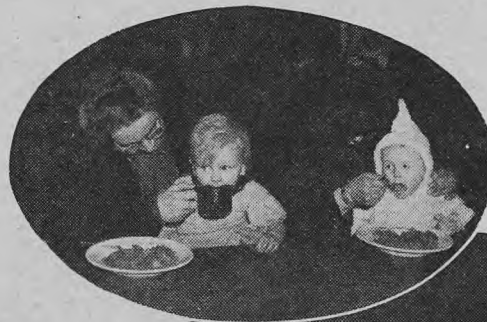
By D. W. NASH



400,000,000 people of that continent are also engaged in the production of farm products.

European agriculture, in normal times, runs the entire gamut from comparative prosperity to extreme poverty. In the British Isles, not more than about five per cent of the population is engaged in farming, which is the reason why Britain is by far the biggest market for our exports and for the agricultural exports of many other countries. There, the number of people actively farming per 100 acres of farm land, is less than six, which seems to us like intensive farming. On this basis, the average Canadian farm, which is around 240 acres in size, would employ approximately 14 active workers. Actually, we probably have around three per farm or 1 1/3 per 100 acres, including the farmer and his wife and hired help, both male and female.

Britain, with only a few of her people farming, has, along with Norway, Sweden, Italy, Germany, France and Czechoslovakia (1937 figures) a moderately high net output per acre of some \$27 to \$40, but, along with Denmark, has the highest net output per active worker (around \$550). At the other end of the scale, in southeastern Europe, Yugoslavia, Roumania and Albania, with over 15 active workers per 100 acres, have a net output per acre of less than \$14 and a net output per worker of less than \$140. In this latter class also are Poland,



These refugee Dutch babies and the Allied soldiers helping with the haying while on leave, represent two sides of the problem of feeding Europe.



THE Country GUIDE

with which is Incorporated
THE NOR-WEST FARMER AND FARM AND HOME.
Serving the Farmers of Western Canada Since 1882.

R. S. LAW, President
R. D. COLQUETTE, Editor; H. S. FRY, Associate Editor
AMY J. ROE, Home Editor; K. D. EWART, Advertising
Manager; G. B. WALLACE, Extension Director

Subscription price in Canada—50 cents one year; 75 cents two years; \$1.00 three years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published monthly by The Country Guide Ltd. Printed by The Public Press Ltd., 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. LXIV WINNIPEG, OCTOBER, 1945 No. 10

The Ninth Victory Loan

What the war has cost in casualties and dollars is ably presented in this issue by Wilfrid Eggleston, Canadian author and journalist. One thing about World War II calls for thankfulness when compared with World War I. In the last war, one out of every 123 Canadians was listed as killed or missing. In the war just closed, one out of 290 Canadians was listed as killed or missing.

There are many reasons for this favorable disparity. The great weight of the fighting in Europe was borne by our Russian Ally. The sudden cessation of the war in the Pacific saved many Canadian lives. There was no prolonged warfare of attrition, which was the chief feature of World War I. In the war of movement armor played a great part in reducing casualties. Canadian forces were abundantly supplied with armor and fighting equipment. Another important cause of the lower rate of mortality was the advancement in medical and surgical science by which thousands of Canadian lives were saved. In all the accoutrements of modern warfare, and in medical care, Canada saw to it that her men at the front had nothing but the best.

The war has cost the Canadian people a lot of money. Mr. Eggleston places the overall figure at something in excess of \$18,000 million. That was up until the Japanese surrendered on September 2. The people of Canada do not grudge a dollar of it.

The guns are cool and casualties have ceased, but the cost of the war goes on. Thousands of Canadian troops are still waiting impatiently to be brought home. The tremendous task of rehabilitating into civilian life some three-quarters of a million men who risked everything for victory, is a costly operation, almost as costly as conducting the war itself.

When the war began The Country Guide pointed out that Canada's war effort would have to be financed by Canadians as it was fought. Raising money by foreign loans was out of the question. This is exactly what has been done. About half the cost has been met by taxation and the other half by the sale of Victory Bonds and Savings Certificates. Demobilization will have to be financed in the same manner.

The Ninth and biggest Victory Loan campaign gets under way on October 22. The objective is \$1,500 million; \$150 million higher than the objective set last spring, but about equal to the amount which was finally subscribed. The period of this loan will run for one year instead of six months as formerly.

It is indeed a Victory Loan. The money raised will not be poured into the implements of destruction. It will instead be used chiefly to re-establish Canada's fighting men in peaceful occupations. It should be considered as a Thanksgiving Loan. The objective should be attained and exceeded as has been the case in all previous Victory Loan campaigns.

Butcher's Meat

The butchers of Canada are, no doubt, amiable gentlemen in the main, but when some of them undertook to deprive great cities of their meat supply, they were overstepping their prerogatives as butchers. What they curiously asked for was

that each butcher be rationed. He would get 20 per cent less meat to supply his customers. Then he would look after the rationing of meat to the public. With all due respect to the butchers, the carnivorous public justifiably prefers to have the rationing done by the proper authorities.

The butchers claim that when a housewife comes into the meat shop with coupons, she demands mostly the best cuts, with the result that low priced cuts have to be thrown away. That claim looks rather fishy, even in a meat shop. Why should the coupon system immediately change the meat eating habits of the people? Do beef eaters who were content with boiling cuts and rump roasts decide that nothing but sirloin and T-bone steaks are good enough, once they have to turn in the coupons? Do pork eaters suddenly decide, with the advent of rationing, that they must eat higher up on the hog?

The war is over, but the aftermath of the war is not over. The government wants a decrease of 15 per cent in meat consumption in Canada in order to increase the shipments overseas. In Europe, the food situation is more acute than ever. The greatest need is for proteins and fats. Granted, that if some of the peoples of Europe, notably Italy and France, were to quit their political squabbling and get down to the business of reconstructing their economies, it would be better for them and the rest of the world. As Mr. Bevin warned them in his speech on Britain's foreign policy, European countries should not lie down and rely too much on outside support. However, the fact remains that vast sections of the population of Europe are hungry and that other vast sections are undernourished. The dictates of humanity call for some sacrifice in surplus-producing countries to alleviate their distressed condition. After all, the reduction in the consumption of meat called for is not a very great sacrifice, nor is it much of a sacrifice for the butchers of Canada to do the little extra work entailed in handling meat coupons.

Stick To The Farm

The young man with a farming background should stop, look and listen before he leaves the farm for some other calling. This is especially true if he is on the way to inheriting a farm or to being assisted to some extent in setting up in farming on his own. The future looks at least as bright for the farmer as it does for men in jobs or positions available to the average young fellow who has been raised on a farm.

Take the position of the city worker. Whether he be salaried man or wage earner, his position has been very seriously affected as a result of this war. In the payroll, the government has found an easily worked mine close to the surface, which will continue to be worked and worked to the limit. The federal peacetime budget alone will be around \$1,500 or \$1,800 million a year, three times at least what it was before the war. All these social services now in operation or projected will have to be paid for, in addition to servicing the war debt and paying the running expenses of government. It is safe to predict that after the war expenditures have run their course and the country is on a strictly peace basis, men in the moderate income group will still be paying between \$500 and \$1,000 a year in income tax. During a man's working life this would be sufficient to buy something between \$20,000 and \$40,000 of life insurance.

The war has not ushered in the millennium. One thing, however, which is arising out of the agony of the war and its aftermath, is the general agreement that the people of this world must be better fed in the future than in the past. If their dietary standards were on an adequate level it would tax the capacity of the land to supply the necessary food requirements. That objective will not be reached in a year or in a decade, but the trend will be consistently and progressively toward improved food standards throughout the world. Furthermore, there is a widespread realization that the farmers should not be subjected to impoverishment by periodic

depressions, with the result that movements are on foot almost everywhere to maintain agricultural prices at something like reasonable levels. Taking all things into consideration, the young man now starting out in life who has some background of agricultural experience can be reasonably sure that throughout his lifetime the intelligent and industrious farmer will be at least as well off as the average professional man.

The Tar Sands

In January, 1942, The Country Guide published an article on the tar sands of Alberta. It told of the 250 billions—yes billions—not millions—of barrels of oil estimated to be lying there in the tar sands; ten times more than the estimated oil reserves of all other known oil fields on the planet put together. Abasand Oils Limited was producing 350 barrels a day from 400 tons of sand.

Later the federal government took over Abasand as a war measure. The idea was to experiment in a big way on extraction methods and to see whether or not large scale extraction of oil was economically feasible. The government poured \$1,750,000 into the enterprise. Naturally, in wartime, a veil of secrecy was drawn over developments. From all reports, however, there wasn't much to draw a veil over. All the additions that observers can find are bunkhouses for 150 men, some cabins with electric lights and running water, and some equipment of a not very imposing character. Figures have been deduced which show that Abasand was getting a higher rate of extraction than the government has been doing.

Then, before conclusive results from the experiments had been reached, and when new processes were about to be put into operation, a disaster occurred. Last midsummer a mysterious fire put an end to the experiments. It looks like a piece of bad management, in which the development of the tar sands has received a black eye. The public, who whacked up the money, are entitled to know more about what had been going on up there at the edge of the tar sands.

A Canadian Flag

Canada is to have a flag of her own. Prime Minister Mackenzie King promised it in his election address in Winnipeg last spring and a committee is being appointed to select a design. In adopting a flag of her own, Canada will not be breaking with tradition or even creating a precedent. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have each a national flag. Nor is there anything new about the proposal. After the last war the question was widely discussed. This Dominion had emerged from colonial status and had achieved full nationhood. By the Statute of Westminster the rank of the self-governing Dominions was formally established as free and independent nations within the British Commonwealth, owing allegiance to the British throne. But the question of a Canadian flag was allowed to drop. Now, as a result of full participation in another world war, it has been reopened.

The Red Ensign with the Canadian coat of arms in the field, has been informally used as a Canadian flag but it is not official. Among the suggestions which have been made is one to replace the coat of arms with the maple leaf. In 1926 La Presse, of Montreal, conducted a National Flag Contest and a committee of eminent scholars awarded the prize for a design with a "White Field, with the Union Jack in the first quarter and a green maple leaf in the heart of the second part." A design by Allen Ronaghan of Islay, Alta., shows the Union Jack in the first quarter, separated from a blue field by a white band and on the field the stars of the Big Dipper. This would be in line with the flags of Australia and New Zealand, which bear, in slightly different aspects, the stars of the Southern Cross. Whatever design is selected, it may be taken for granted that the Union Jack will occupy the position of honor in the first quarter, which is the upper quarter next the flagstaff.

"THE OLD RED BARN..."

"SHE AIN'T WHAT SHE USED TO BE"

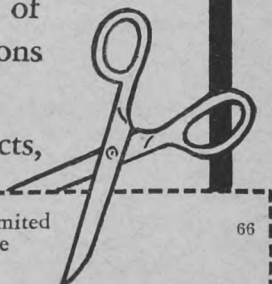


IT'S BEEN RE-ROOFED WITH B·P·ASPHALT SHINGLES

RE-ROOFING the barn for lasting beauty is only one of the many improvements you can make to farm buildings with money made available by Government Sponsored Loans.

You can build a new milk house or implement shed or improve the ones you already have. Or you can modernize and fully-insulate your home for all-weather comfort and heating economy by giving it B.P. Three-Way Protection with a B.P. Asphalt Shingle Roof, B.P. Insul-Bric Siding for the exterior and B.P. Insul-Board for inside walls. Any one of these is a job you will be proud of; a real investment that will add to the value of your property and improve its living or working conditions or both.

Mail coupon below for full information on B.P. products, and ask your banker for the facts about Government Sponsored Loans.



Building Products Limited
Point Douglas Avenue
Winnipeg, Man.

66

Please send me information on B.P. 3-Way Protection. I am particularly interested in
Roofing ☐ Siding ☐ Insul-Board ☐ I am
planning: to build ☐ to renovate ☐

Name.....

Address.....

4503

Today's conditions make shortages inevitable but available stocks are distributed fairly to all B.P. dealers.

BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

OFFICE AND ROOFING FACTORY • PAPER AND BOARD MILL
POINT DOUGLAS AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



PRODUCED IN WESTERN CANADA

NEWS of AGRICULTURE



[Canadian Army Photo.]
Garden produce grown by sappers, drivers, gunners and infantrymen at No. 10 District Depot, Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg. From June on, fresh vegetables were available.

Packing House Labor Troubles Threaten

POSSIBLE difficulties in processing all of the livestock likely to reach Canadian markets this fall are likely to be increased within the next 30 days by labor difficulties between the Canadian packing companies, especially Canada Packers Limited, Burns and Company, and the Swift Canadian Company, with whom the United Packinghouse Workers of America will endeavour to conclude a master agreement this fall. At a conference held in Winnipeg attended by representatives of 12,000 packinghouse workers across Canada, it was agreed to insist on an increase in pay of 30 per cent; to insist on a master agreement covering employment of members of the Union in all companies; to single out Burns and Company for negotiations; and to strike if the negotiations are not satisfactory. The Burns company, according to Fred Dowling, Canadian Director of the Union, would be given ten days from October 1 in which to call a meeting with the Union for a discussion of the master agreement.

What the outcome of this move on the part of the packinghouse workers will be, it is impossible to foretell. It is within the bounds of probability that the companies will consider an increase of 30 per cent as entirely beyond their ability to grant.

A rough indication of what the demand might mean to the packing companies is to be gained from a recent financial statement published by Canada Packers Limited, in which it is shown that the average business (sales) of the company for the war period, 1940-1945, was \$157,783,748, or an increase of 132 per cent over the previous five-year period. The amount paid to employees, including salaries, wages and bonus for the year 1944-45, was 7.33 per cent of sales. It is not likely that this amount was all paid to members of the Union, but assuming that it was, an addition of 30 per cent to the amount would mean an equivalent of 2.19 per cent of sales, or a further labor cost of approximately \$3,500,000 to this one company.

There would appear to be only three ways by which this additional payment could be met, regardless of whether the amount just mentioned is even approximately correct. The first is by reducing the profit of the company; the second is by forcing higher prices for the company's products, and thus probably breaking the price ceiling on meat, and the third is by paying lower prices for the company's raw materials, which include the farmer's livestock.

If, for example, the total sum required

to meet a 30 per cent increase in Union wages by this one company were somewhere near 3½ million dollars, it would compare with the sum of \$3,857,794 average gross profit for the six years 1940-45, or somewhat less than 2.5 per cent of the average total sales for the period. Taxes averaged \$2,198,108 for the period, leaving average net profit after taxes of \$1,659,686, or 1.05 per cent of sales. Since the 30 per cent increase in wages demanded by the Union might, as we have seen, require more than two per cent of sales, it is obvious that the increase could not be secured out of company profits. For the year 1944-45, the company's published statement showed that only 1½ per cent of sales was available for the combined purposes of shareholders' dividend, extension to working capital, depreciation and wartime inventory reserve.

Unless the two parties to the packinghouse labor argument are able to get together promptly, work stoppages are likely to result, with serious consequences to the farmer through market congestion, as well as to the amount of meat Canada is able to send to Europe, and to the situation with regard to meat rationing which has recently led to some disturbances in the retail meat trade. On the other hand, it appears reasonably certain that if these stoppages due to wage disputes can be avoided, it will be possible, if meat rationing is continued, to meet our commitment overseas for beef and to barely meet those with Britain for bacon and pork.

In connection with the decline in hog production in Canada, it would appear that nearly all of the decline in hog numbers between the census of June, 1944, and that of June, 1945, has taken place in the four western provinces, which accounted for 1,599,100 fewer hogs, as compared with a decrease for all Canada of 1,715,000.

Farm Wages Here and There

A press item some time ago reported that the executive of the Alberta Farmer's Union, in consultation with officials of the Alberta Government, regarded \$5 per day for harvest help and \$6 for threshing work, as a reasonable rate of pay. While these figures would probably be approved by many other farmer groups in western Canada, they stand out in sharp contrast to the much higher specific wage ceilings established for farm labor in the United States.

In June, the War Food Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, established wage ceilings for wheat, dry pea and hay farms in certain Oregon and Washington State areas.

OVERALL PERFECTION!



THIS LABEL
IS YOUR GUARANTEE
OF QUALITY AND
SATISFACTION

The COMMODORE

- Each Garment Tailored to Fit
- High and Low Back Styles
- Sanforized - Shrink Materials
- Every Pair Guaranteed



The COMMODORE

MONARCH BUILT
UNION MADE

CANADA'S
FINEST
OVERALL

MADE BY

MONARCH OVERALL MFG. CO. LTD. WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Building Better Garments
for Over a Third of a Century

MARK UP GREATER PROFITS WITH ALOX



Top grading and top prices are the result when livestock is fed on "ALOX" Linseed Oilcake Meal, rich in minerals, fats and vegetable proteins. Easily assimilable, ALOX helps raise sturdy, healthy animals with sleek, glossy coats and well-filled flanks. Buyers are quick to notice, pick out and pay well for top grade animals, developed and finished with ALOX.

Sold by leading dealers everywhere.



Trappers

If you want to trap fur animals in large numbers, write us without delay and we will sell you our secret.

LONDON FUR REG'D.
8 1/2 St. Joseph St. Quebec, P.Q.

Relieve Sore Shoulders

Keep horse at work

The best way to keep bruises, strains, swellings from causing expensive "lay-up" is to attend to them right away with Absorbine. A stand-by for over 50 years, Absorbine is used by leading veterinarians to help prevent such congestive troubles from becoming permanent afflictions. By speeding blood flow to injury it helps carry off congestion. Absorbine rubbed on swelling usually relieves soreness in a few hours! Absorbine costs only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. When Absorbine works to clear up injury, as it has on many others, you'll agree Absorbine is worth many times its cost. At all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal, Que.

Absorbine

In the Oregon area general farm labor carries a ceiling of \$200 per month and board, or \$8 per day and board. The Washington rate was \$10 per day and board. Other rates of pay were much the same in both States, but the following applied specifically to workers in non-irrigated areas of five Oregon counties engaged in general farm labor throughout the year on wheat, pea and hay farms. Farm mechanics, repairing farm machinery exclusively and furnishing their own tools, \$2 per hour; tractor drivers, on summerfallow work, during wheat and the dry pea harvest season, \$12 per day and board; wheat and dry pea unskilled combine operators, \$15 per day and board; skilled combine operators, able to repair harvesting machinery, \$20 per day and board; crawler-type tractor drivers, \$12 per day and board; bag-sewers \$12 per day and board; header tenders and all other wheat and dry pea harvest labor, \$10 per day and board.

Wool Research for Australia

THE Federal Australian Government has recently passed a Wool Use Promotion Act, which provides for the appointment of an Australian Wool Board, consisting of three members nominated by the Australian Wool Growers Council, three nominated by the Australian Wool Producers Federation, and the Commonwealth Wool Adviser. A Wool Research Trust Fund will be set up, into which the Commonwealth will pay each year an amount equal to the money received as a result of the wool tax. This tax stems from the Wool Tax Act of 1936, which has been amended to provide for an increase in the tax rate payable by wool growers, beginning June 1, 1945. The new tax will be three shillings for each bale of wool produced, which, together with the government contribution, will provide a fund of about £600,000 per annum, based on a wool clip of three million bales. There will also be a Wool Consultative Council appointed to advise the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

During the war, the United Nations were forced to turn to wool felt, as a result of the acute shortage of natural rubber. For example, according to the Chairman of the Australian Wool Board, who presided at a recent meeting of the International Wool Executive, the interiors of tanks were originally padded with rubber. Later, wool felt was used and found satisfactory. Wartime industry used wool felt in various ways, such as for polishing the wheels of aeroplane pistons, for tiny washers to retain oil, and for parts of modern secret weapons.

In the United States, it is expected that aviation will continue to use large quantities of wool felt. No other material is said to combine permeability to air and other gases, with a high resistance to oily drawing compounds and lack of scratchiness. Wartime newspapers have used felt mats as a substitute for rubber in producing superior type matrices. Felt filters have been used for clarifying fruit syrups. Tubes of laminated felt covered with plastic have been used to prevent frosting in ice-making machines. Felt pads have been substituted for natural bristles in paint brushes. The finer, softer grades of felt sheeting have been used to replace damasks, broadcloths and other scarce materials for upholstery coverings and window

hangings. One aircraft manufacturer is trying out felt as a covering for aeroplane seats, because of its resistance to soiling, wear, and general deterioration. Further new uses for wool are necessary if the wool industry is to meet the competition from other newer textiles such as rayon, nylon and spun glass.

Reclaiming Flooded Dutch Land

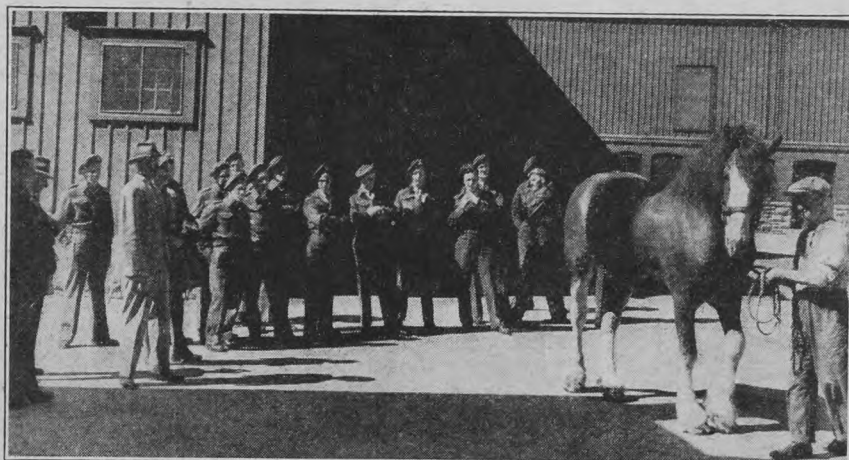
It is reported that about eight per cent of all Holland was covered with flood waters as a result of German activities during the last months of the war. Another six per cent was made unusable by mines and other obstructions. It was thought at one time that the flooded land would be unfit for cultivation for a number of years owing to inundation with salt water. Recent reports indicate that the last of the flood waters covering about 800 square miles will be pumped back into the sea by the end of this year and the land made fit for cropping in 1946, as a result of treatment with gypsum, which will neutralize the salt in the sea water. Some land that was under water in April and pumped dry shortly after Canadian forces liberated Holland, is reported as producing crops in 1945. According to the Netherlands Minister of Works and Reconstruction, barley is the best crop for the reclaimed land, since a 60 per cent normal yield can be secured with the first crop after treating with gypsum. Wheat, on the other hand, produces only a 40 per cent normal yield.

Sea Gulls Save Crops

THE Cargill Crop Bulletin carries a story of grasshopper control by gulls in South Dakota which reads like a miracle. Year after year South Dakota farmers experienced extremely heavy losses from grasshoppers which devoured everything planted. This year promised a repetition of severe losses from the same cause, until suddenly multitudes of seagulls, flying in clouds, several miles wide and long, streamed into the threatened areas, lighting behind the combines and harvesting machines, and catching the grasshoppers in the air as the machines put them to flight. It was reported that, on one farm, where the owner had abandoned a corn field into which the grasshoppers were eating their way, the gulls came just as harvesting was starting. After they had been at work, the farmer walked all the way across the field and saw only four grasshoppers. Not only was his crop saved, as well as those of many other farmers, but state entomologists report that next year's grasshopper hatch will be negligible if not non-existent.

U.S.S.R. Farm Land

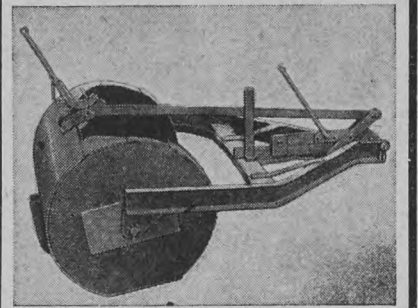
It is estimated that the total grain-producing area in Soviet Russia amounts to a little less than 250,000,000 acres. The Ukraine occupies only about two per cent of Soviet Russia's territory but it contained about 18 per cent of the population and in normal times produced about 27 per cent of Russia's grain. A substantial proportion, estimated at from 20 to 30 per cent of Russia's normal grain land was in German hands and the Russian collective farm policy was utilized to open up new land in the Urals, Middle Asia and Siberia in order to make up for this loss to the German invaders.



These army veterans are getting ready for civilian life and are listening to a lecture on heavy horse breeding at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, from the Dominion Animal Husbandman.

Save Water! Save Soil! SUCCESS ROTARY SOIL MOVER

STRONGLY BUILT EASY TO OPERATE SPEEDS WORK



Cut shows size 36-in. dia. 42-in. wide. Also made 30-in. dia. 36-in. wide; 26 in. dia. 60-in. wide; 30 in. dia. 60-in. wide.

Built from heavy steel plate and structural steel sections. Should last for years.

Heavy skids on bottom, also heavy carrying shoes. Light draft.

Success Soil Movers

Are built for use with farm tractors

Success Soil Movers are Completely Automatic — The Tractor operator does all. Cutting edge or share is of hard, tough, special steel easily removable for sharpening or replacement.

Move soil or earth quickly and cheaply. Build your dam or dug-out at little cost and in little time—then rent to your neighbors to build their dams and dug-outs. Tested by the Dominion Government Testing Farm at Swift Current—consult them as to the best size for your purpose.

Hundreds now in use, giving the utmost in satisfaction.

Priced so low that every farmer may possess this valuable piece of equipment. We also manufacture Success Automatic Land Levellers and Ditchers for irrigation farm use.

Write the Company for a price list. Sometimes used in winter for cleaning sheds and corrals, also used for land levelling and road repair.

SUCCESS AUTOMATIC LAND LEVELLER COMPANY, LIMITED

Dept. C.G. Medicine Hat, Alta.

"FOREVER" GRAIN & GRASS SEED CLEANERS



For Cleaning and Grading All Coarse Grains, Grass and Vegetable Seeds.

FOREVER INDUSTRIES LTD.

154 Princess Street WINNIPEG, Man.
SASKATCHEWAN FEDERATED CO-OPERATIVES LIMITED
Saskatoon Regina

ONAN LIGHT PLANTS

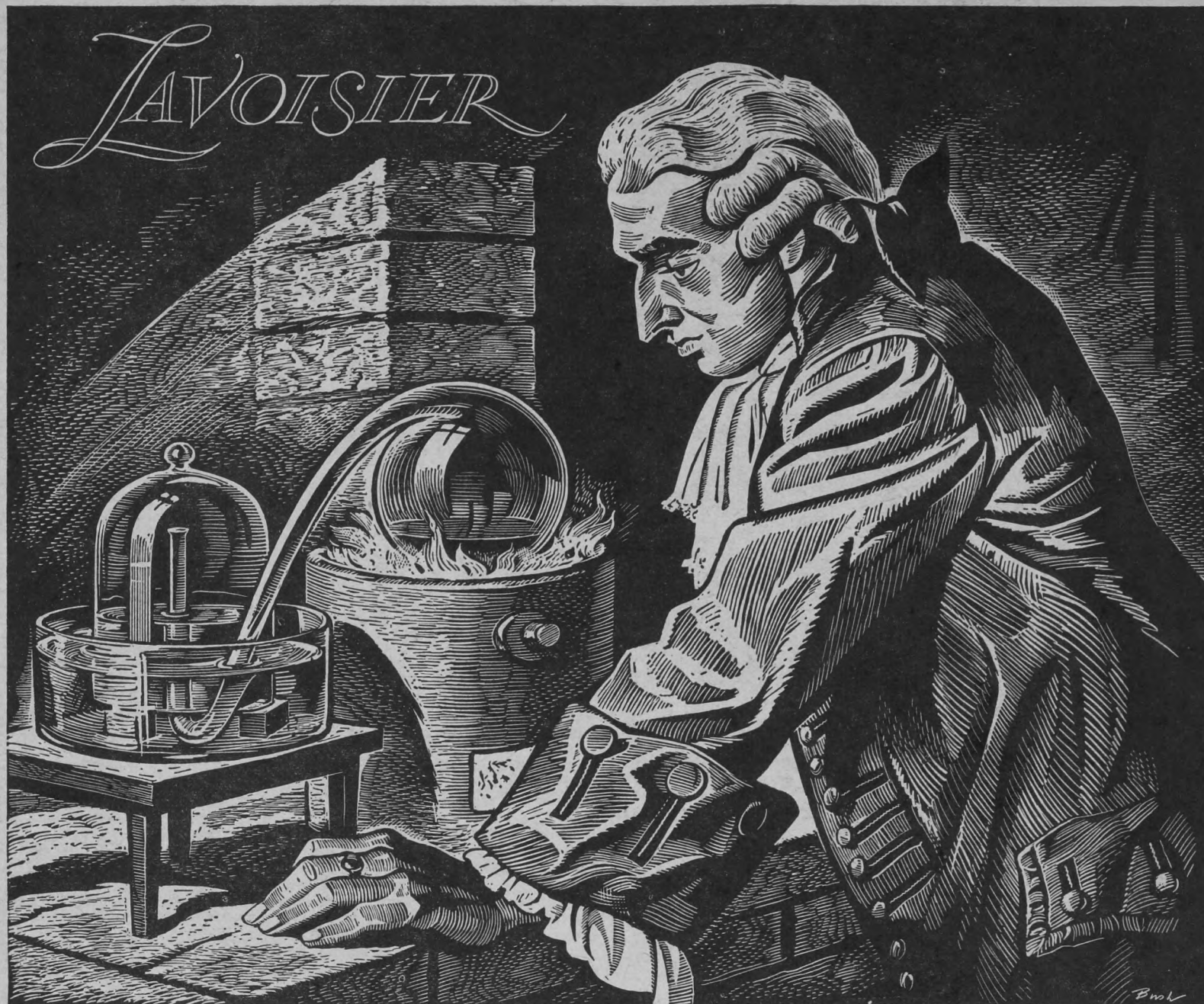
Special Low Prices for Farm Use
All models now available, also 2 1/2 Hp. Engines
Complete stock, parts and service
POWER & MINE SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Winnipeg
Jobbers for Globelite Batteries

MANITOBA — IMPROVED FARMS

For grain or mixed farming. Please state size of farm wanted, location, outfit and cash available.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

Winnipeg - Manitoba



He divided the world into Elements

Because of his outstanding scientific work, Lavoisier was elected to the French Academy in 1768 at the age of 25. He spent most of his fortune fitting out a research laboratory, and hired as his assistants several brilliant young scientists. He disproved the faulty theories of the chemists of his day and laid the foundation of modern chemistry. We owe the modern concept of the element largely to him as well as many chemical terms used internationally today. He served the government in matters relating to agriculture, hygiene, coinage and the casting of cannon. He was falsely accused by Marat in the years following the Revolution and went to the guillotine in 1794.

JUST as Lavoisier fitted out a research laboratory to find out about chemistry, so International Nickel

operates research laboratories in Canada, England and the United States to seek out new uses for Nickel.

With the help of this research, sales of Canadian Nickel doubled and trebled in the years following the first great war. Now, Nickel laboratories together with other scientists are again devoting their research to finding new uses for Canadian Nickel.

Canadian engineers, designers and metallurgists have free access to the scientific and technical data gathered by International Nickel from the whole field of metal research.

As industry gets to know still more about Nickel and its uses, the demand for Canadian Nickel will increase. Canada and Canadians will benefit accordingly.

FORWARD THROUGH RESEARCH

Canadian Nickel



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Farm Tests...

PROVE THEM BEST!

16% More Pull at the Drawbar

14% Stronger Cord Body

40% Greater Tread Life

Firestone

Ground Grip

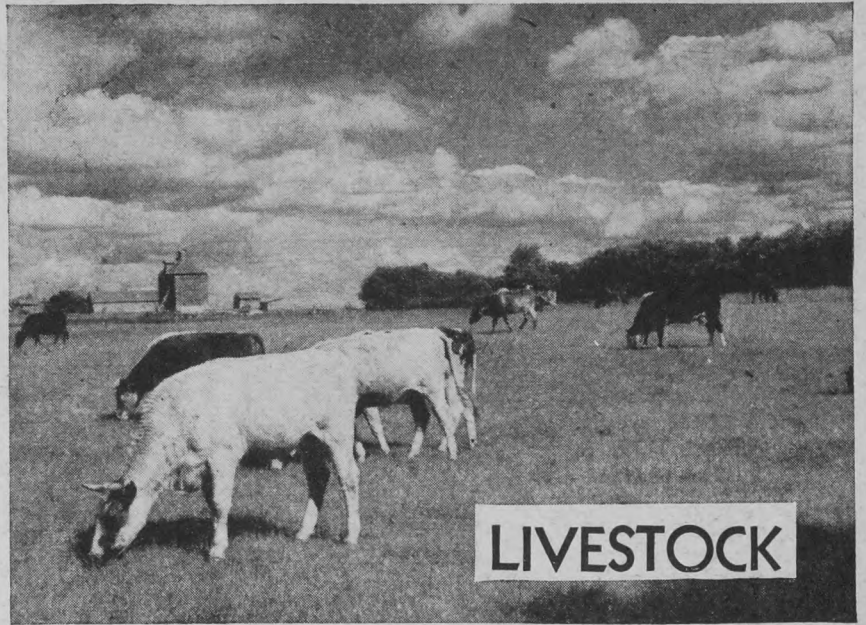
FIRESTONE Ground Grip puts dollars into your pockets.

That's because they enable you to do more work in less time. Thousands of farmers are proving this daily by putting Ground Grips to the most severe pulling tests and Ground Grips always come through with maximum traction.

Ground Grips alone provide triple-braced, continuous traction bars. There are no broken-bar pockets, so they always stay clean. Connected bars are longer, too, greatly increasing pulling power in the all-important traction zone . . . you get up to 215 more inches of traction bar length per tractor. Ground Grips are farm tested for toughness . . . for resistance to weathering and barnyard acids. They're made by Firestone, the pioneer and pacemaker. Insist on having them on your tractor.

Firestone

Ground Grip TIRES



LIVESTOCK

[Guide Photo.]

These cattle photographed just south of Grandora, Sask., represent an increasing and much needed element of permanence and stability in western agriculture

Early Marketing Pays Off

SOME of the happenings across Canada in connection with the reintroduction of meat rationing early in September could be little less than astounding to any jury of impartial observers. The spectacle created by groups of retail meat dealers across Canada threatening to strike if rationing were not removed, does little credit to their intelligence. Nor is it particularly to the credit of the livestock producers across Canada if, as suggested in a National Farm Radio Forum by H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, they are "critical of the program and voicing their criticism in strong language and angry tones."

Based on the experience of the last two years, Canadian livestock producers have some reason to fear a congestion of markets this fall, with consequent loss to themselves, even though prices for beef and pork have been guaranteed at present levels to the end of 1946, and an unlimited market for all they can produce has been assured. Such fear, however, has very little to do with meat rationing, for the reason that what we do not eat in Canada as a result of rationing, will be available for storing and shipment overseas; and Ottawa, presumably the Meat Board, has assured Canadian producers through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, that there is not likely to be any difficulty in storing or shipping all the meat derived from the season's total marketing. Packing house capacity is also said to be adequate for taking care of all the livestock likely to be marketed from now until the end of the year; but whether packing plants can be operated to full capacity is a somewhat different matter. This is dependent on labor, both as to supply and the avoidance of work stoppages or strikes. It is also dependent, to a very large extent, on the willingness of producers across the country to co-operate in evening out supplies of cattle forwarded to market.

Ottawa officials are partly responsible for this fear entertained by producers, that the markets will be congested this fall. Two years ago, when congestion first became serious, little, if anything, was done to warn farmers of what might face them during the fall marketing period. Last year, discussions were held by officials of the Meat Board with marketing agencies, and some understanding was arrived at, but nothing whatever was done by the government to warn the producers themselves, who alone control the flow of livestock to market, of the part they must play in controlling the flow. As a result, the market was glutted with thin, unfinished cattle that should have been marketed earlier, or kept at home. After two seasons of failure, the Meat Board, and the Agricultural Supplies Board apparently realize at last that the farmer is somebody to be considered in the marketing of meat; and efforts have been made through advertisements to warn livestock producers what may happen, to their disadvantage, if they do not co-operate in helping to regulate the flow

of livestock to market. Readers of The Country Guide were warned in these columns in July, of the responsibility facing them.

As a result, an announcement was made as early as September 5 this year from Ottawa, which began by saying: "For the first time in weeks, Agriculture Department officials are smiling, as reports of increased cattle marketings pour in from all parts of Canada. If Canadian farmers continue to market their cattle early, there need be no repetition of last fall's packing plant congestion."

As early as the week ending August 23, nearly 37,000 cattle were slaughtered in inspected packing plants, and for the week ending August 30, a total of 50,627 cattle were delivered to stock yards and packing plants throughout this country. For the first 37 weeks of this year, the four western provinces had marketed 697,971 head of cattle, or 138,000 more than for the same period last year. From July 20 to September 13, a period of seven weeks, livestock producers marketed 39,696 more cattle than for the same period last year, or an increase of 5,656 weekly.

The Ottawa announcement on September 5, concluded with the following statement which justifies the contention made by The Country Guide last year that it was, and is a responsibility of Ottawa officialdom to advise farmers well in advance when congestion is likely to occur on livestock markets:

"Department officials interpret the ability of packing plants to step up production to this peak so early in the season, as justification of their advocacy of early cattle marketing. The department recently pointed out that many farmers were last year put to unnecessary expense in paying feed bills for cattle marketed at a time when supply exceeded Canada's slaughter capacity. This expense could be avoided, the department warned, only by farmers disposing of their marketable cattle in an orderly manner. The current response of Canadian farmers to this appeal is indicated in the sharp rise of cattle marketings in the last fortnight."

Certain agencies and groups within the livestock industry have repeatedly urged, also, over the last three years, the reopening of the United States market for Canadian cattle. That this is highly desirable and necessary at the earliest possible moment, cannot be denied by any one. Nevertheless, it is difficult to see that any good purpose has been served the livestock industry by this persistent nagging of the government, when, as a matter of United Nations strategy in the winning of the war, and by express wish of the United States Government, it had been agreed that the purpose of high policy would be best served if Canada were to export her surplus meat direct to Britain, and more recently, to Europe through purchases by UNRRA. If that condition still exists, there is nothing Canadian livestock producers can do about it, or should desire to do.

On the other hand, the war is now over. Meat supplies in the United States have been in a somewhat critical condition. U.S. Lend-Lease supplies of meat to Britain have been very seriously curtailed. We still possess the right to enter the U.S. market, if we choose to exercise it and are prepared to take the consequences. The hope of avoiding congestion on Canadian livestock markets this fall, may yet be frustrated, and some congestion may develop. It would appear timely that another and frank statement of our position with respect to the U.S. market should come from the Minister of Agriculture without delay.—H.S.F.

Feed and Management Did It

A BRITISH dairy farmer writing in a recent issue of *The Farmer and Stock Breeder*, gives an illustration of a remarkable increase in the average milk yield per cow in his herd over a period of two years.

He took over the herd of British Friesians (Holsteins) in September, 1942. The herd consisted "mainly of second and third calvers," and had been grazing on permanent grass, growing in soil deficient in lime and phosphates. Rape was immediately sown for winter grazing, and winter oats for early spring. Since that time, good grazing has always been provided, and in 1943-44, three-times-a-day milking was introduced.

The owner pointed out that, whereas the average milk yield per cow in the years 1941-42 was 759 gallons, under improved management and better feeding, increased to 1,510 gallons per cow, including heifers, for the year 1943-44. He points out also that, not only was the individual herd yield improved by better feeding, but the number of cows was increased on a considerably reduced acreage. He estimates that one cow was kept the whole year round on 2½ acres; and in 1943-44, an average of 600 gallons of milk was produced per acre. The average production per acre in Britain is said to be 125 gallons of milk, but this British dairyman believes that with suitable cropping and improved soil fertility it should be possible to produce 750 gallons of milk per acre, and to maintain a cow on two acres of feed.

Cutting the Cost of Cattle Gains

IN the northern parts of the prairie provinces, the winter feeding period for cattle is much longer than in the south, and according to M. J. McPhail, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Melfort, Saskatchewan, tests have shown that it costs four times as much to put a pound of gain on cattle in the stall as when the cattle are on pasture. This means, says Mr. McPhail, that not only should cattle be kept on pasture as long as practicable, but that pasture should continue good for as long as possible.

While stubble fields will generally provide good grazing after threshing has been completed for a considerable period, it is just as unwise to allow them to rustle for too long a period. Grazing too long will take off some of the reserve flesh built up through the good pasture season, which means that better care and more extensive feed will be required during the winter feeding period inside.

Profitable feeding of cattle in winter, especially in areas where feed supplies are not too practical, will also depend on the health and general condition of the cattle. Lice will cause retarded gain, and Mr. McPhail suggests that these pests are to be found on most, if not all cattle in western Canada. They multiply very rapidly and are a source of much irritation. The biting lice chew off the hair and cause bare patches by Christmas. It is recommended that a good louse powder be sprinkled along the back of the animals, around the neck, and from the tailhead down over the rear of the udder. This should be repeated once a week; and if a powder containing derris is used, it will be effective against both the sucking and the biting lice.

Keeping a small amount of iodized salt before the cattle constantly is useful, but it is unwise to prepare much salt at one time, since the iodine evaporates from the salt. Taking the chill off the water the cattle drink also makes for economical production. Daily exercise for at least an hour or two every day is

HOG PRODUCERS!

HOLD THE BRITISH MARKET

WITH

TOP QUALITY BACON

REGULAR SUPPLIES OF BACON

A LARGE VOLUME OF BACON

During the war years, Britain's only source of high quality bacon was from Canada. Now that the war is over, the British bacon market will again be available to the hog producers of those countries which formerly supplied large quantities. There is no reason to suppose that, as conditions become normal, competition for this market will not be as keen as ever.

WILL CANADIAN HOG PRODUCERS TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THIS MARKET?

Top quality bacon depends not only upon the type, finish and weight of the hog when marketed but also upon the way the product is processed, handled, and upon its freshness and mildness of cure. Quality premiums are paid for top grade hog carcasses in Canada. The processing, curing, handling, transportation and grading of export bacon are controlled and standardized by regulations. During the war one of the main objectives was maintaining the standards of Canadian bacon at as high a level as possible. Any loss in quality resulting from wartime conditions of delayed ocean transportation and the necessity of storage in Britain can be adjusted as normal facilities and practices are brought about. Canadian hog producers have the assurance from the British Ministry of Food that during the period of readjustment, bacon which may arrive in Britain from other countries will not receive preferential treatment while moving into consumption.

Regular supplies of bacon are important because the British retailer prefers a source of supply from which he can count on uniform quantities week by week. Regular shipments can be maintained to a degree by storing product in Canada during the heavy marketing seasons for shipment when marketings are light. A better way would be for hog producers to spread their farrowings and marketings throughout the year, as much as possible, and thus insure a fresher export product.

A large volume of bacon for export depends almost entirely upon the hog producer. He alone by the extent of his production can determine what proportion of the British market will be Canada's. A large volume of bacon is important, not only because of the revenue involved, but for the reason that it is one of the surest sources of steady farm income. The greatly expanded outlet for hog products acquired in Great Britain during the war should be retained in the interests of Canadian agriculture generally. Changes in volume of production can result only in marketing difficulties.

**PRODUCE GRADE "A" HOGS...PRODUCE THEM REGULARLY
PRODUCE AS MANY AS POSSIBLE**

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

another economical practice, along with feeding plenty of bran to cows in calf, just before calving.

Was Salt The Answer

ONE frequently hears of hog raisers having trouble with pigs fighting; in some instances, even killing one or more of the litter. While we never had any pigs actually fight, my personal experience leads me to believe the trouble may be due, to some extent at least, to the strain.

BECOME A DETECTIVE

Men, Women over 16, Learn Detective, Secret-Service. Work home or travel. Write Maurice S. Julien, Box 25, Station T, Montreal.

Last summer we had two litters born about the same time. One litter, while they never actually fought, were of a restless, quarrelsome disposition. The dam and the granddam—now no longer in existence—showed similar characteristics and could not, with safety, be penned with pigs, even with other sows, lighter than themselves.

Salt might help. Our second last litter from the granddam, even though they didn't actually fight, chewed about half the tails off three pigs in one afternoon and, with time, finally chewed the tail off one completely. I did not know how to stop the trouble, but got by with no greater loss than the tails. When the next litter, the one including the "dam," started this same trouble, I somehow recalled a serial in a magazine which depicted a shipwreck off the coast of Alaska. The heroine said something to the effect that living as they were at

the time on an all meat diet they didn't need any salt, adding that dogs and cats that lived entirely on meat didn't even want salt.

Reasoning that if they showed a craving for blood they might be wanting more salt, I added about a teaspoonful of salt per pig per day to the feed of the pigs, which ranged from 125 to 150 pounds, even though they were being fed concentrates at the time. After that I had no more trouble.

I might say here that I follow the wet (not slop) method of feeding and so added the salt, divided into two feeds, to the liquid used to wet the feed. It could, however, be added to the drinking water, but then care must be taken that the salted water is all consumed before any more is given, or else the water tends to become briny and sicken the pigs.

It is, I believe, quite possible that when fighting, pigs get a taste of blood, thus encouraging the cannibalism.

I am not, however, quite satisfied that salt is the sole answer. Two other litters, in each instance by the same sire, born about the same time, and being, so to speak, fed from the same bag, showed no such tendencies. Nor did the three previous litters by another sire from this same sow give any trouble. But I feel that the salt remedy might be given a trial.—Elton Nickel, Gowanstown, Ont.

New Zealand Plans Ahead

NEW ZEALAND has planned her agricultural production for about three years ahead. Whereas it is expected to produce about 180,000 tons of butterfat this year, the plan calls for 210,000 tons in 1947-48, by which time butterfat production will be restored to the level of 1940-41. Production of liquid milk during the past year was approximately 6.7 billion pounds. Milk cows a year ago numbered approximately 1,690,000. Two years from now the number is expected to reach two million or more.

Similarly the production of "pig meat" will be stepped up from 38,000 tons to 60,000 tons by 1947-48, and the number of sows will be increased from 75,000 to 115,000. Between 1936 and 1939, New Zealand produced an average of about 470,000 tons of all meat. Present production is about 486,000 tons and is to be increased to 530,000 tons. Wool production amounts to about 147,000 tons. Some uncertainty exists as to the future of the wool industry, but at present Britain has agreed to take New Zealand wool for the duration of the Japanese war and one year after.

During 1944 New Zealand found it necessary to import wheat, onions, feed oats, malted barley, feed meal, copra meal, dock meal, peanut meal, linseed meal, corn and molasses.

More and Better Hay Per Acre

THE United States Department of Agriculture has calculated that because hay yields have increased between 1925 and 1944, and hay is now of better quality, 18 million fewer acres have been devoted to hay crops than would have been necessary if these improvements had not taken place. It has been calculated that the hay crop of the U.S. during the war years, contained about 1.6 million more tons of digestible protein than was contained in the hay crops of the 1925-29 period. This increase in protein content in hay is largely due to a shift to improved legume hays in the last 15 or 20 years. The average yield of all hay, including wild hay, is estimated to have increased from 1.22 tons per acre to 1.32 tons during the same period. On the basis of this increase in yield alone, six million acres have been released for other crops.

"Of great significance in hay production trends" we are told "is the pronounced tendency towards displacing lower-yielding, poorer quality grass hay with more nutritious, higher yielding legumes. This trend, already apparent in the '30's, has been accelerated during the war, and may be expected to continue in future years."

Twenty years ago, about 60 per cent of the tame hay acreage in the U.S. was "clover and timothy," which means timothy, or clover, or mixtures of the two. Today these hays represent only a third of the tame hay acreage. Alfalfa, red clover and lespedeza have contributed largely to this change-over. In addition, sweet clover, soybean hay, peanut vine and cow pea hay, have contributed to the change in hay acreage, so that now these legumes constitute

nearly 50 per cent of the acreage, as compared with 30 per cent in 1925-29. Taking into account all factors, we are told that, "it seems probable that two-thirds of all tame hay produced during the last five years is leguminous hay, as contrasted with 40 to 45 per cent twenty years earlier."

Changes in the numbers of different kinds of livestock have also had a bearing on this shift in hay production. In the years 1920-24, the U.S. had 85.8 million roughage-consuming livestock units, of which 24.5 million were horses and mules and the balance, milk cows and other cattle and sheep. During the 1940-44 period, there were 83.2 million livestock units, of which only 13.7 million were horses and mules. Thus the proportion of horses and mules dropped from 29 to 16 per cent. What this means is that after deducting the quantity of roughage fed to horses and mules, other roughage-consuming livestock have available now about 540 more pounds of hay per unit than 20 years ago. Since the digestible protein content of legume hays ranges from 8 to 12 per cent, as compared with only two to six per cent for hay from the common grasses and grains, this means that livestock, except horses and mules, have 74 per cent more protein available per unit, or 146 instead of 84 pounds, than during the period 1920-24.

Analyses of crops and feed values such as these, indicate that while improvement in farm practice over a large area and involving millions of farms is a very slow process, it does take place, and that science really pays the farmer, as well as the manufacturer and the industrialist.



BANK OF MONTREAL

"working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817"



ANSWERING
THE
"HOG CALL" AT
FEEDING
TIME

Extra profits...extra profits...
extra profits! That is what feeders are calling for...and that is just what Miracle Hog Feeds give. From start to finish raise your hogs on Miracle Hog Feeds and enjoy the benefits of a feed scientifically tested to produce maximum results. Leading dealers carry a complete line of Miracle Hog Feeds.

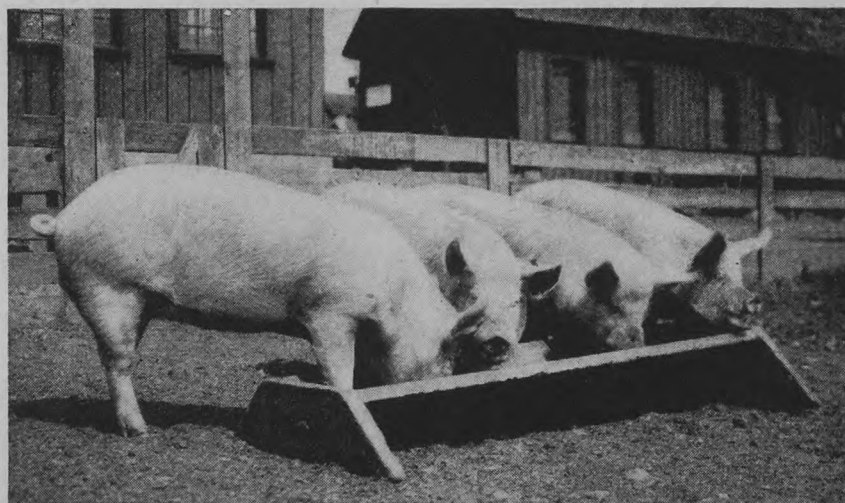


MIRACLE

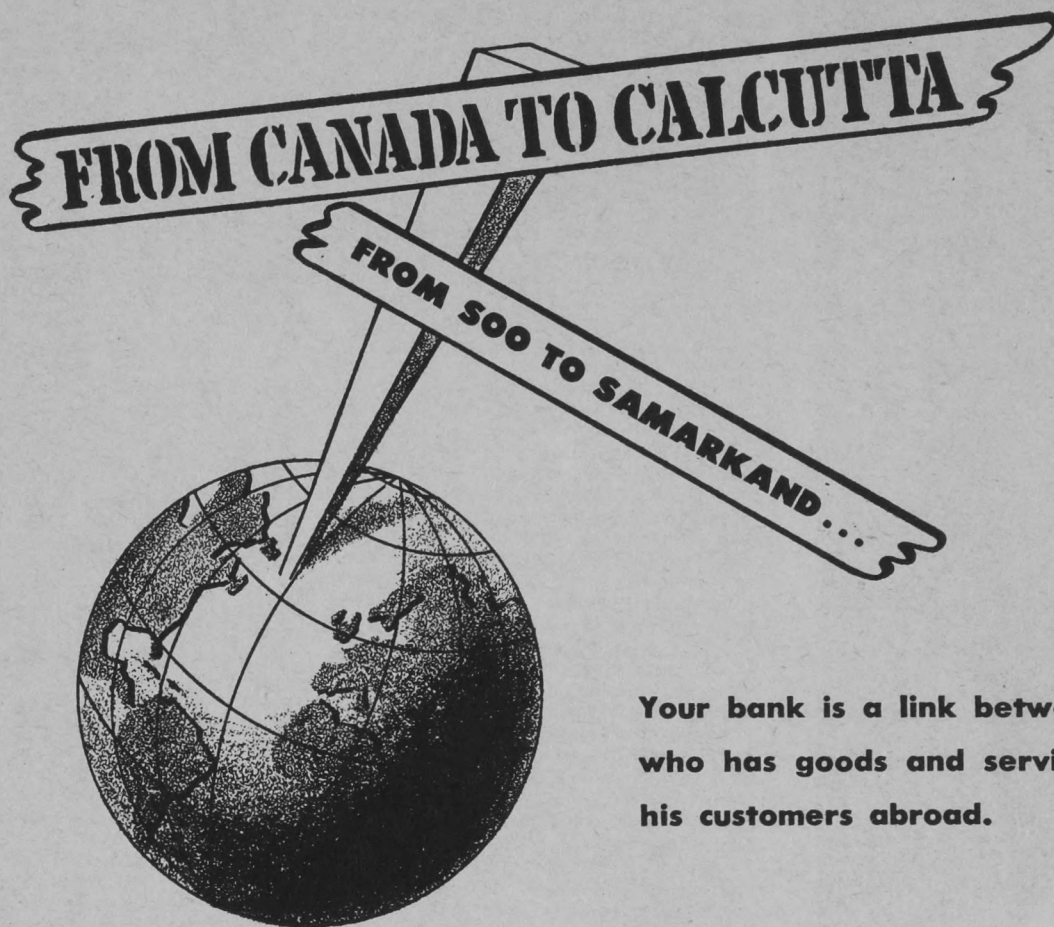
HOG FEEDS AND SUPPLEMENTS

M45-5

CONTAIN FORTIFIED GROWTH FACTORS



These four Yorkshire gilts, plus good feed and management, could produce, in one year, on any western farm, pigs that would return \$1,500 in gross revenue for the owner and nearly 10,000 pounds of bacon and pork for Britain.—Photo: Animal Husbandry Division, C.E.F., Ottawa.



Your bank is a link between the man in Canada who has goods and services to buy or sell, and his customers abroad.

The business of your bank is not all done in dollars and cents. It renders valuable service to Canadian business in the far-off market places of the world, overcoming the obstacles of strange currencies, be they pesos or piasters, escudos or rupees.

Through its own branches, or through its commercial correspondents and business connections all over the globe, your bank often has the specialized information necessary to bring buyer and seller together, no matter how far apart they live.

Your bank is able to gather information on the reliability of foreign firms, to handle letters of credit, to arrange the complicated exchange of funds, performing an individual, intricate and inexpensive service to importers and exporters alike.

This feature of Canadian banking has a direct bearing on your welfare. It has, through many years, developed the sale of Canadian goods abroad, resulting in more jobs for Canadian men and women.



This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank

Quality Fit Style

Are of First Importance

Stanfield's underwear is designed in weights of fabrics and styles to meet the requirements of men of all ages and in all occupations. When you buy Stanfield's you are sure of getting the best that skilled craftsmen can produce from quality materials. To be comfortable and healthy, wear the underwear that gives you protection when and where you need it.

STANFIELD'S LIMITED
Truro, Nova Scotia



S-1-45

STANFIELD'S
Unshrinkable
UNDERWEAR
SOFT · WARM · DURABLE



FIELD

[Guide Photo.]

This field of Saskatchewan wheat, photographed east of Broadview, may have escaped the consequences of prolonged wet weather, but many later cut fields suffered severely.

The Machinery Farmers Need

ALTHOUGH the output of farm machinery for 1946 is scheduled to show a 24 per cent increase in tonnage, it is hardly likely that there will be much effect on actual output for some months to come. It is reported that there is still an acute shortage of such essential materials as malleable and grey iron castings, as well as sheet steel, and in spite of the ending of the war, the return of many thousands of veterans and the sharp curtailment of war production generally, implement manufacturers are still experiencing a shortage of labor.

For a number of reasons, the demand for farm equipment and machinery during the next year or two will be extremely heavy. Poor crops and low prices during the '30's, combined with accumulating indebtedness, followed by the extreme scarcity of all but the most essential production goods during the war years, has developed a backlog of demand for farm equipment, which the National Committee on Agricultural Engineering has been studying during the past year.

This study has been going forward in all provinces, and the suspected demand, has been examined, not only by census divisions within each province, but by size of farm and type of soil. Results of the survey made in Saskatchewan, where both numbers of farms and size of farms, as well as the type of farming, have induced a most rapid development of mechanization, are most interesting. An attempt was made to secure records from approximately 2,600 farms in Saskatchewan, and the results indicate that a substantial increase in the size of farm has occurred both in the parkland and the prairie regions. It was found that the average cultivated acreage per farm in the prairie region was as high as 720 acres on the heavier soils, as compared with 554 acres on very poor soils. In the parkland region, there were 437 cultivated acres on heavy soils and 189 acres on very light soils. Summerfallow averaged 35.9 per cent in prairie country, and 29.8 per cent on parkland farms.

It is highly significant of things to come that the machines mostly needed during the next two years on Saskatchewan farms are combines, swathers, tractors, power binders, pickups, trucks, and one-way discs. Not connected with this survey, but nevertheless one of the most significant developments that has come to our knowledge in this connection is that in one area involving approximately 150 herds of dairy cattle, about 125 were being milked by machine. It seems difficult to believe, but the survey nevertheless shows that more combines, swathers, power binders, one-way discs and trucks are likely to be required in the next two years than are estimated to be in use at present. If true, this is explained by the fact that in 1939, 46.8 per cent of Saskatchewan farms used tractor power only, whereas in 1945, nothing but tractor power was used on 65.5 per cent of the same farms. Six years ago, 24.3 per cent used a combination of tractor and horse power: Today, the percentage is reduced to 14.5 per cent. Before the war 27 per cent of these farms used horses only: Today, 12.9 per cent use horses only. In 1939, all of the field work was hired done by 1.9 per cent of the farms. Today, 3.1 per cent follow this practice.

As a result of the increase in average size of farms that has taken place, larger

tractors will be required in the postwar years. Where 62.6 per cent of all tractors now in use in the area are the four-wheeled type on steel, the tractor which will be purchased will be the four-wheeled type mounted on rubber to the extent of 86 per cent, where only 7.7 per cent will be the four-wheeled type on steel. The row crop and the crawler-type tractor each constitute from two to three per cent of those in use, and also of those needed.

Implements in use in the prairie areas are significantly larger than those in use in the parkland region. One-way discs will be purchased in about the same sizes as those already in use, of which only a small proportion are mounted on rubber. In spite of the fact that extensive field tests show that the rubber tired one-way disc is superior to the steel wheel implements, farmers were apparently unaware of this superiority, and indicated an intention to purchase one-way discs on steel for the most part.

There will be a much larger proportion of self-propelled combines purchased than in the past. Only 8.6 per cent in use were of this type, whereas 36 per cent of all those needed will be self-propelled. This is the most common type of combine for the prairie region as a whole, though on clay loams and loams, combines on rubber with an auxiliary motor, show up in highest proportion. This type is most favored in the parkland region generally. There are 48.1 per cent of this type needed, as compared with 29.3 per cent now in use. In regard to combine size, it is evident that the very small and large combines will be less in demand, even fairly large and fairly small farms preferring the medium sizes at 10 and 12 feet. Swathers will be in demand, with power take-offs, and mounted on rubber.

It is very significant of changes in harvesting machinery that for every 100 threshers now in use in the surveyed Saskatchewan area, only 43.5 will be needed in the next year or two. Similarly, the small 16 to 20 run drill will give place to drills with 21 to 28 runs. Shoe and single-disc drills will not be purchased in any quantity, about 85 per cent of all drills needed being either of the double-disc or press type. Trucks will increase in both size and number, but not so many automobiles will be needed in the next year or two as are now in use. Generally speaking, the most significant features indicated by this survey are, first, an almost complete change-over from steel to rubber on certain machines, and second, a general trend to the newest types of larger size, rubber-mounted machinery.

Farming The Grey-Wooded Soils

THE provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan each have very large acreages of wooded soil. It is estimated that in Alberta alone, the wooded areas are in excess of 100 million acres, of which, however, only a very small proportion consists of fertile soil suitable for immediate settlement. A great deal of the wooded area is best suited to forest and game preserves. There are, however, fairly extensive areas which, by a proper system of management, could be farmed satisfactorily.

These wooded areas, on what are called the grey-wooded soils of the forest region, are quite sparsely settled at the present time. In addition to clearing the land the soil requires special treatment

in order to bring it into cropping condition. The introduction of legumes into such soils is essential, and experimental work done by the University of Alberta indicates that the legumes most suited to the wooded soils include alfalfa, sweet clover, red, white and alsike clovers, and peas. Wheat grown continuously is unsatisfactory. The application of fertilizers will produce increased yields, but still heavier yields are secured when wheat follows the clovers.

The Department of Soils at the University of Alberta found, as the result of cropping tests on such soils, in which fertilizers and legumes were used singly and together, that the increases in yields were from two to four times as great when both fertilizers and clovers were used in combination, than when each was used singly. Thus, for example, the use of triple superphosphate and lime were not beneficial where wheat was grown continuously, or, in the case of wheat after fallow. But these same fertilizers increased yields from four to six bushels per acre where wheat followed clover. Generally speaking, the greatest increases in yields of grain crops were secured from fertilizers carrying a high content of nitrogen. The cheapest of these has been ammonium sulphate, which is an excellent fertilizer not only for the grain, but for the clovers. Another fertilizer found suitable for these grey-wooded soils, which contains both nitrogen and sulphur, is ammonium phosphate 16-20, and is recommended for the first grain crop following clover. The department recommends application of these fertilizers at the rate of 50 to 60 pounds per acre for grain crops, and at a slightly lower rate for clovers.

Special importance is given to the growing of legume crops such as alfalfa and clovers on the grey-wooded soils, because of the necessity for these soil enriching crops in the first place, and the companion necessity of keeping some livestock on the farm to consume them.

The Danger Period For Tractors

NOW that the fall of the year has arrived and the weather is considerably cooler, tractor operation is subjected to conditions quite different from those existing during the warm summer months. This applies especially to the lubricating system, which, in a very real sense, lies at the heart of low-cost tractor operation.

All bearings in the modern tractor engine are lubricated by oil forced by a pressure pumps to all bearings. To lubricate certain bearings, such as those of the connecting rods, oil is sprayed on the cylinder walls, which, during operation, are also contacted by the flame of the burning fuel. As a result, a certain amount of oil burns. This burning can be prevented by using an oil heavy enough so that it cannot be sprayed on the cylinder walls, but in this case, no protecting film of oil between the piston rings and the cylinder wall is possible, so that rapid wear and loss of protection result.

In cool or cold winter weather, the engine cools rapidly after work is stopped, and only a very thin film of oil will remain on the cylinder wall. If left standing overnight, the oil in the crankcase cools and thickens so that when the engine is started in the morning, no new oil is supplied to the cylinder walls until the engine becomes hot enough to thin the oil. Tractor experts say that this is the danger period for the tractor engine—the interval between starting the engine, and getting it hot enough to spray the cylinder walls with oil. Between the time the engine is started and the time it reaches a temperature of, say, 160 degrees, hot burning fuel is steadily reaching the cylinder walls and burning the small amount of oil left from previous operations. It is said that practically all of the wear which results in lost compression, occurs in these short intervals between the time of starting a cold engine and the time the engine becomes hot.

Filling the cooling system with hot water before the engine is started has little effect in raising the engine temperature, or the temperature of the crank case oil, although the tendency will be to shorten the danger period in much the same way that covering the radiator would tend to shorten it. Draining the crank case at the conclusion of

WHEN THE JOB CALLS FOR Wallboard



CHECK THESE FEATURES:

	STONEBORD	OTHER WALLBOARD
Is it absolutely fireproof?	Yes	?
Is it moisture-proof and vermin-proof?	Yes	?
Is it proof against warping or shrinking?	Yes	?
Has it the exclusive "Recessed Edge"?	Yes	?
Has it the patented end-bundling with quick-opening ripcord?	Yes	?
Is it structurally strong?	Yes	?
Is it made from specially hard deep-mined Gypsum?	Yes	?
Has it insulating value?	Yes	?
Does it come in 12 ft. lengths?	Yes	?
Is the surface protected by being bundled face to face?	Yes	?
Will it pile without sagging in the centre?	Yes	?
Has it straight, square edges?	Yes	?
Will it nail without breaking at corners or edges?	Yes	?
Can joints be made without showing?	Yes	?
Has it the surface to take any decoration?	Yes	?
Is it already surface-sized?	Yes	?
Is the price right for low cost, satisfactory and permanent jobs?	Yes	?

The Only Board
with All these Features is

STONEBORD

THE FIREPROOF GYPSUM WALLBOARD
MADE BY WESTERN GYPSUM PRODUCTS LIMITED, WINNIPEG

• FRANKLIN Protection Helps Increase Livestock Production •

Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for Franklin's

Send today for your free copy of
the Complete Franklin Catalog.

Franklin Serum Co. of Canada Ltd. 110A-7th Ave. E.
SUCCESSORS TO J. A. DUNNIGAN & CO. Calgary, Alberta

Local
Drug Store
Dealers

FRANKLIN
VACCINES AND SUPPLIES

SEND FOR
YOUR COPY
TODAY!




OGDEN'S

FINE CUT

EASY TO ROLL
DELIGHTFUL TO SMOKE



With a
**FARM IMPROVEMENT
LOAN** you can
**MAKE THOSE
REPAIRS
NOW**

--- or start new construction. An addition to your home, for instance, or a new farm building; or such modernization works as a more adequate water supply or sewage system. All such projects can now be finished through a Farm Improvement Loan obtainable at The Royal Bank of Canada.

Available at 5% simple interest up to \$3,000, such loans make it easier and simpler than ever before for you to go right ahead with necessary repairs or new construction. Repayment may be made by instalments spread over one, two or more years. Your Royal Bank Manager will gladly give you full particulars. Ask for our new booklet: "Farm Improvement Loans".

INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR FARM

Farm Improvement Loans can be used to install a farm electrical system; purchase foundation or breeding stock; purchase implements and equipment—to finance any work for the improvement or development of the farm. Our new booklet: "Farm Improvement Loans" gives full particulars. Ask for a copy at any branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

each run, especially in the cooler weather, while a nuisance, will be helpful if the oil is heated before putting it back into the motor, so that it goes into the crank case very hot.

Not only is it important to get the engine hot quickly, but to maintain it at a high operating temperature. Low engine temperatures, prevent the complete burning of the fuel, especially those portions of fuel and air which are in close contact with the head and walls of the engine. When fuel is not completely burned, the situation is much the same as when an animal fails to digest all of its feed. Moreover, heavy deposits of carbon are likely to result, and this condition creates loss of compression.

Seed May Be Scarce Next Spring

IN some parts of the prairie provinces there is likely to be a definite shortage of good seed for next spring. This is especially true of oats and barley, and it would be well to make as sure as possible that a sufficient quantity of good seed is either retained from the 1945 crop, or secured from some suitable source as early as possible.

In many places, oats and barley are low in yield this year. The crop was very weedy. Taking steps now if necessary, to secure sufficient seed from someone else in the community who has clean seed of good quality, or definitely setting aside grain which may have been held over from 1944 and is of good quality, may, if the precaution is taken now, avoid the sowing of inferior seed next spring.

Soil Protection In Autumn

FALL protection of soils likely to erode as a result of spring run-off, is becoming a matter of primary importance in Manitoba, according to officials of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon. Certain portions of the province, where the land is comparatively hilly, such as in the Pembina and Tiger hills, the slopes of the Turtle, Riding and Duck Mountains, and the undulating banks of the upper Assiniboine, show many cultivated fields with definite slopes, on which the loss of the top, fertile soil is likely to be substantial each year.

We in Canada have been comparatively slow to recognize the seriousness of this loss. In the United States, where recognition came earlier, and where the federal government has engaged in soil conservation on a very large scale, figures as to calculated losses in certain states and areas are astounding; and careful tests over a period of years to prove the amount of fertile top soil lost as the result of the washing of soil by spring rains, indicate that careless methods of soil conservation may result in the loss of tons of the best top soil per acre in a single year.

Brandon points out that as yet no fully proven and practical methods of tilling and cropping land subject to erosion have as yet been evolved, but work is underway at all our experimental institutions; and soil specialists may be counted on to evolve such methods within the comparatively near future. Temporary measures, are, however, open to every farmer, involving the grassing down of hill tops and steep slopes, as well as well defined water courses which are likely to gully. Autumn cultivation across the slope or on the contour is a

common sense practice. In many areas of the United States contour farming has become an established practice with remarkably beneficial results, as also actual terracing of the land, with equipment especially designed for the purpose.

Some soils are liable to deep gullying, and it is suggested as a temporary expedient, that manure laid in strips a foot deep and two feet wide, at intervals of 20 feet across the water courses, will be of very great help. Single heavy rains have been known in certain parts of western Canada to produce gullies at least four feet in depth, and thus ruin a field for years, for the economical use of machinery and implements.

Losses From Cereal Root Diseases

THE injury caused by rust and smut on cereals and other crops is very conspicuous. The result is that these diseases are widely known and generally recognized. It is much less easy to recognize diseases of plant roots; and among cereals the root-rots are becoming troublesome and important.

These diseases of the root are less well known even to scientists, because they have not been studied as long as have the rusts and smuts. Considerable is already known about them, however, and investigations have been carried to the point where it is known that they are of wide occurrence in western Canadian soils, and are responsible for a considerable amount of damage. In certain areas, where the disease has not been recognized and has gone on unchecked, serious outbreaks have resulted.

According to P. M. Simmonds, Dominion Laboratory of Botany and Plant Pathology, Saskatoon, these root diseases can be divided into three groups. In the one group, the seedlings generally turn brownish during the month of June and, if carefully examined, show a diseased root system which may be prevalent over wide areas and not only delay and reduce the amount of growth, but cause low yields and poor quality in a crop. This disease is called brownish root-rot, and attacks all ordinary wheat varieties. Control is usually achieved through the use of the right amount of phosphate fertilizer.

There is another type of root disease which is also most prevalent in wheat. This is called take-all root-rot, which is usually seen when the grain is heading, and appears as a bleached, dwarfed plant that is easily pulled up and carries shrunken kernels. The root shows that the crown has been rotted black. It generally appears in large patches, may cause serious damage, and is most frequently seen in the northern park areas, especially in the second and third crop after breaking. A good system of crop rotation is the best preventive of this disease.

The common root-rot, the third type of root disease, may appear in all grain crops, and is the only one which may be seed-borne. Consequently, sound seed with good germination is advisable, since this common root-rot will cause blight in the seedlings, or delayed growth, or, in the case of older plants, growth is retarded by a premature blighting, which is most conspicuous in oats. The entire oat plant turns whitish about heading time. Unfortunately, there are no definite recommendations for the control of this root disease.



Have sunflowers a postwar future as a prairie cash crop? The answer will probably depend on improved varieties, lower cost of production and perhaps local processing.

[Guide Photo.]

EUROPE'S FARMS AND FARMERS

Continued from page 12

distribution of land. One of the evils resulting from an agriculture many centuries old, combined with an increase in population and a limited amount of land, has been the dividing-up of farms among the children of successive generations, until at the present time many peasants operate very small farms, divided into several small parcels widely separated from each other. The authors of this little book say that in Switzerland, at the time of the last census, there were no fewer than 220 farms of less than 2½ acres in size, each of which was divided into 50 or more separate plots; and that in western Europe from a quarter to a third of the farm land is parcelled out in this manner. Think of the time lost in going from one piece to another; the impossibility of using any labor-saving machinery; the necessity of growing the same crops as one's neighbors; and of the difficulty of keeping livestock. Think, even, of the average Canadian farm of 240 acres being divided into fifty parcels of less than five acres each, every one perhaps separated from all the others. Few practices in Europe hold back the development of farm efficiency more than this "parcellement" of land, as the French call it. In England, the law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son inherits all real estate, has largely avoided this catastrophe; and in Denmark, legislation dating back more than 100 years prohibited the dividing of farms below a certain size.

In some European countries, notably in Poland and some of the Balkan States, large landowners control the majority of land in large estates, reserving much or all of the livestock-raising for their own right, and leaving the peasants the opportunity of growing little else but grain.

THUS, European agriculture represents a wide range of effectiveness, in which the income of the British farmer is at least three times as great as that of the farmer in Poland, or the Balkan States. There is also a fairly broad division between eastern and western Europe. In the latter area, although parts of it are very densely populated as in England, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, the output per worker is high. In Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands, we have what has sometimes been called feed-converting countries. The dense populations of Belgium and Holland and the relatively poor soil of Denmark have forced these countries to produce intensively and to supplement the income from crops, by as much revenue as possible from livestock. As a result, very large quantities of feeding stuffs, especially millfeeds and oil cakes, must be imported to sustain their livestock populations. Farmers of these countries have been able in this way to accumulate capital and to achieve at least relative prosperity.

In all of eastern Europe, including

Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Poland, Albania, Hungary, Slovakia, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, as well as Italy, Spain and Portugal, the situation is far different. In most of these countries there is very little industrialization and in some of them as high as 70 per cent of the population live on the land. In much of this territory the soil has been cropped so much that it is badly depleted in plant food, but without much livestock except for draft animals, a pig and a cow or two, and with no money to buy fertilizer, the condition grows steadily worse. Land-hunger is constant, whereas a much more healthy sign would be a hunger for livestock with which to increase output per acre, or industries and manufacturing to take some of the surplus people off the land. This would help to raise the standard of living and make it possible to introduce improved farm practices, which would result in increased revenue per acre and increased output for agricultural workers.

HERE, then, are some of the raw materials with which the United Nations hope to mold a peaceful world now that the war is over. Here is a field of operations for the Food and Agriculture Organizations: A poverty-stricken, inefficient, ill-nurtured, land-hungry and depressed mass of people, principally farmers, who need work away from the farm, credit for those who remain on it and farms of a size that can be worked economically. Beyond all this again they need education to enable them to escape from under the burden of ignorance, with which long centuries of a poverty-stricken existence have bowed them down. The richer countries of western Europe, which have built up industries, and depend for their existence on a freer exchange of the world's goods as we do, need our markets as we need theirs. Ours is the duty, in a day when the curse of Hitlerism is on the wane and when the world's greatest need is security and freedom to work unafraid in an expanded world economy, to see to it that we do not fail in the obligation of kindness toward other peoples. Of all Canadians, the farmer can least afford to consider, without sympathy, the unhappy situation of Europe's overcrowded farms, or to refuse a market for what we can buy, to those who have surpluses of things we want.

India's Zebu Cattle

INDIA has about 170 million cattle, or approximately one-third of the world's total. All of them are of the type known as Zebu and there are said to be at least 34 breeds of the Zebu or Brahman cattle. These breeds vary from very small ones, to huge draft oxen found in Mysore which stand five feet high at the shoulder.

A great deal has been heard of the sacred cattle of India, but only a very small fraction of India's cattle are "sacred." They are cows which are attached to various temples and roam the streets of villages or cities, being fed in much the same way as pigeons are fed in our Canadian and American cities, by the community at large.

The cattle of India are adapted to a tropical climate, a climate in which the temperature may go as high as 125 degrees in the shade and may stay around 100 degrees, day and night, for weeks; and a climate also in which when the rains do come, they may take the form of downpours amounting to several hundred inches in certain parts of the country. Under conditions of this kind, our temperate zone breeds such as the Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus, Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein, could not usefully exist. Our cattle have been bred in Europe so as to specialize in the most economical use of roughages, and consume large quantities, with a corresponding production of milk and fat. The cattle of India have been developed so as to get along with as little food as possible. The cattle in India have a dark or pigmented skin, ranging, under the very short hair, from a dark grey to a deep tan, the color of the hair varying with the breed. The Zebu does not mind the sun, and seldom pants, or shows signs of heat exhaustion, even when called upon to work under the yoke on very hot

days. It requires very little water and pasture and has a high degree of immunity to ticks, parasites and all kinds of tropical diseases. They had been developed to produce milk and to serve as draft animals. In the central provinces a particular breed has been developed that is able to pull carriages at a trot.

About one hundred years ago, Zebu were brought to Brazil, but about fifty years ago this type of cattle was systematically introduced and three of the India types have been crossed with the native or Creole cattle and have superseded all other breeds in certain sections of Brazil. This cross-bred type is called the Indo-Brazil cattle. It is reported that in recent cattle shows, lots of five and six of these Indo-Brazils, have averaged 1,200 pounds each and have dressed out as high as 67 per cent saleable beef.

S.A. Exports Meat, Eggs, Butter

SOUTH Africa produces between 60 and 70 million pounds of butter each year, of which from three to seven million pounds are exported. From three to four million pounds of butter have been used each year for the relief of lower income groups. South Africa also exports eggs, the quantity in 1939 being 3½ million dozen, but during the war years, export has been reduced to less than one million dozen. No adequate figures are available for milk or meat production. From 125 to 175 million pounds of milk are used each year. For state relief schemes, condensed and dried milk utilized from 95 to 115 million pounds of milk yearly, cheese-making from 140 to 170 million pounds and butter-making about 1½ billion pounds. Meat exports have been quite variable but have not exceeded 20 million pounds in any war years. Imports are largely from the United Kingdom and the United States. In 1941, Canada was the third largest source of supply, but during the war years, imports from Britain, the United States and Canada have decreased, while those from India, Argentina, Brazil and some other countries, have increased.

Play GUITAR the EASY WESTERN WAY



You can actually learn to play the guitar by ear like the COWBOYS do — in just a few hours. New Method—Simple as ABC is helping thousands. Specially written by Ramblin' Red Ross, Canada's Happy Singing Cowboy, formerly on CBC and U.S. networks. Be popular. Earn money. Have fun. Play for your friends or in public. Ten Complete Illustrated Lessons. SEND NO MONEY. Simply pay postman \$1.00, plus postage; or SAVE POSTAGE, send \$1.00 and get Ramblin' Red's Extra Songs all postpaid. Money-back guarantee. Send order today!

RAMBLIN' RED ROSS

836 Union Bldg.,

Calgary, Alta.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Stoughton and Arcola Districts. Any size from quarters to sections with or without buildings.

This is best grain and flax producing area in Saskatchewan over period of years. Priced very reasonable.

Rainfall in growing seasons is running from 18 to over 20 inches so there is always deep subsoil moisture.

KJELLANDER GRAIN & REAL ESTATE CO.
1700A Scarth St. Regina, Sask.

Clear Stuffy Heads

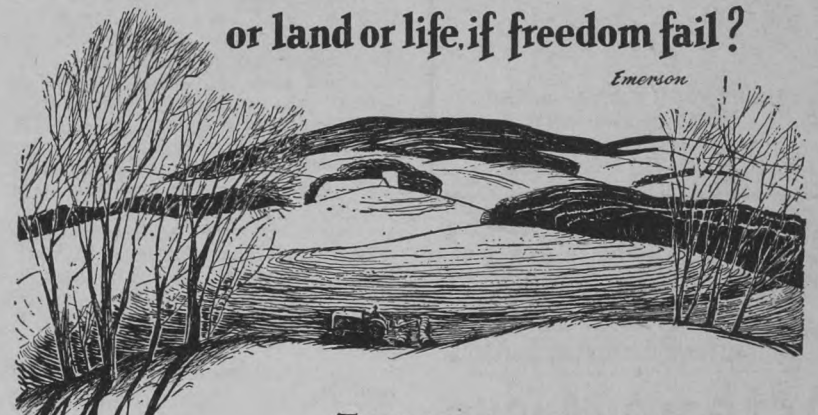
Relieve mucus-choked nostrils... soothe inflamed membranes, breathe freely again... with Mentholum. Jars and tubes 30c.

Relieve Choked Passages

MENTHOLATUM
Gives COMFORT Daily

For what avail the plow or sail— or land or life, if freedom fail?

Emerson



THE fighting is over — and peace has at last come to a war-weary world.

But the cost of freedom is high — in precious young lives lost, in countless casualties suffered. This is the time when we must do all in our power to make our dearly-won freedom secure, and repay our debt to those who have suffered and sacrificed in freedom's cause. Our armies of occupation must be maintained. Those who were wounded and disfigured in battle must receive the best medical attention and hospital care we can provide. Thousands returning from Overseas must be successfully established in civilian life. Yes — to those who fought in our behalf the cost of freedom was high — but how little it is for us who are only asked to lend our money.

It's a big objective set for the Ninth Victory Loan. But freedom's cause must not fail — so let us show our thanks in a practical and substantial way by buying more Victory Bonds than we ever did before.

Sign Your Name for Victory

Buy **VICTORY BONDS**

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

YES!

This IS the time to order your baby chicks for delivery next spring. We are now accepting bookings for Light Sussex, Barred Rocks, New Hampshires, White Leghorns, W. Wyandottes and White Rocks for delivery in the spring of 1946. Daily hatches commence in early March. Place YOUR order NOW for unsexed, pullet or cockerel chicks and be assured of your favorite breed, and a satisfactory delivery date on your order next spring. A deposit of \$2.00 per 100 unsexed chicks, or \$4.00 per 100 pullet chicks will book your order. We guarantee 96% accuracy on pullets. Write today to

Saskatchewan's Largest Hatchery

EARLY HATCHERIES

196 Ave. A So.

Saskatoon, Sask.

spring thousands of Canadian homes will be treated to a richness of color, as a result of these gifts from overseas, which they have not hitherto enjoyed.

Inspection, however, is essential in order that destructive insect pests or serious plant diseases may not be imported into this country. The Department calls attention to the necessity for guarding against such diseases as botrytis in tulips, yellows in hyacinths, basal rot in narcissi, and fusarium rot in crocuses. Each bulb must therefore be carefully examined. It is reported that to date only a few bulbs of poor quality have failed to pass inspection, involving less than one per cent of the total quantity. Such bulbs are destroyed immediately.

Fruit Tree Food Deficiencies

IN more recent years we have heard a great deal about providing mineral supplements for livestock, and nutritionists have ascertained that some of our most commonly grown feeds may be lacking in such elements as iron, calcium, sodium, and some other elements which are needed by live animals.

We also know that there are three elements which are often lacking in soils. The three most commonly deficient are nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus. A great deal of research has been done, however, on the possibility of trees needing other elements, such as magnesium, boron, iron, manganese, and even zinc. Most of these mineral elements, when deficient at all, require only very small quantities added to the soil to bring about the necessary balance in plant food.

The balance, for example, between nitrogen and potassium, is a very important one, because the larger the amount of nitrogen available to the plant, the greater the amount of growth it is able to make. As it grows more rapidly, however, it requires additional amounts of other minerals, and potassium seems to be most in demand. Thus, if there is sufficient potassium in the soil to maintain a satisfactory balance

when the amount of nitrogen is normal, it may not be enough to provide a balanced growth if the amount of nitrogen is above normal. Similarly, on soils that are very high in lime, such as are found in the northeastern part of Manitoba, it is not uncommon to find apple trees suffering from a deficiency of either iron, or manganese, or both. A very excellent bulletin, entitled *Apple Nutrition*, was published about four years ago by the Division of Horticulture, Experimental Farm Service, Ottawa, and any interested fruit grower would be well repaid for the time and trouble involved in obtaining and studying carefully a copy of this bulletin. It is well illustrated with colored pictures of apple leaves illustrating different kinds of mineral deficiency.

Earlier Exchange With Russia

APROPOS of W. J. Boughen's letter on seed exchange with Russia, as published in your May issue, I can state that his experiments, though made for the first time in the early 1920's, were not the first of the kind undertaken by western Canadian settlers.

Before the first great war a certain French settler located in a small park area about 60 miles northwest of Edmonton, Alberta, started an exchange correspondence with the then head of the Tsar's Forestry and Imperial Garden Department. Seeds of Alberta's fruit, birch and tamarack were exchanged for similar ones from the Russian country. I have seen and have read many of the letters received from Russia, which were written in courteous Parisian French and expressed thanks for the interest shown by my Alberta acquaintance. The Russian seeds and spruce cones were carefully and scientifically packed and a navigator's location of their place of origin accompanied each variety. These seeds were sown in Alberta experimental plots and tested out for a number of years, but I am unable to relate what results ensued.—Thomas H. Rowe, Carnwood, Alberta.

Raspberries At Cranbrook, B.C.

A REPORT has been received from A. B. Smith, Cranbrook, B.C., on his test of several raspberry varieties, including four received from M. B. Davis, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa, two years ago, and two varieties secured from the State Experimental Station, Pullman, Washington. Since Mr. Smith's letter is somewhat too long for publication on this page, a condensation follows.

Raspberries do well at Cranbrook, at an altitude of 3,000 feet, blossoming late enough so as to escape the frost which frequently injures strawberry, apple and plum bloom. Strong canes are secured, and hardy sorts winter well if careful early irrigation and drying off before winter is given. In addition to the local market, a few crates daily can be marketed in many small towns on the other side of the mountains eastward; and satisfactory prices were secured this year, notwithstanding that crates cost 42 cents each and picking 75 cents, as compared with 28 cents and 40 cents a year or two back. The price was about \$4.50 per crate.

Although all raspberries except Chief were laid down for winter, last winter was very mild and covering seemed to make no difference. Raspberries were ripe July 20, and the first marketing occurred July 23.

Chief is considered to be the hardest variety, but being on a different soil this year the fruit was very small and the variety did not do well. It is a heavy producer of young canes and is considered hardly vigorous enough to mature fruit from the immense crop of blossom it produces. Mr. Smith also suspects that Chief is a carrier of mosaic.

Two varieties, Milan and the "Reconditioned Cuthbert," he discards because of yield.

His favorite is the Latham, which he faults only because of its lateness. Under heavy applications of manure and proper irrigation, it produces very large, evenly sized berries, which both look and taste well.

Washington, secured from the State of that name produces far too much

young wood which tends to prevent later fruit from ripening.

Tahoma is productive, picks and carries its fruit well, is less luxuriant in growth, but lacks in flavor and color.

Viking throws up fewer young canes, but those produced are strong and grow very tall. Mr. Smith records having seen, along with F. L. Skinner of Dropmore, Manitoba, Viking in a garden at Kimberley growing up to 10 or 11 feet in height. This variety is the only one showing mosaic so far. The berry is bright and rather pointed and is easily picked. It is considered very profitable if laid down in winter and given the required water and fertilizer.

Taylor, a very prolific bearer, is less hardy than the Ottawa sorts and Latham. The fruit is very large, sweet, but rather flat. It is also early.

The Newberg, highly regarded by some, does not do well with Mr. Smith. Though a large, fine berry, it crumbles unless really ripe.

Ruddy is considered the nicest tasting berry of all for canning flavor or for raspberry drink. Appearance and size are against it, but it is recommended as superior to others where water supply is short. The growth is sprawly and the berry carries a whitish bloom which lessens its attractiveness. It should be quite purple before picking.

Of the four Ottawa varieties, Gatineau, Madiwaska, Rideau and Ottawa, Mr. Smith prefers Gatineau because of earliness. It is three or four days ahead of Madiwaska. The fruit is a little dark in color. The berry is large, of good flavor and easy to pick, while the plant shows strong canes and is productive and healthy.

Madiwaska bunches its berries well and keeps a better color than Gatineau.

Rideau can be picked while still bright colored and will ship well. Berries fall to the ground when over-ripe. Fruit is firm and attractive.

Ottawa is a strong grower, heavy yielder.

Mr. Smith reports that as of September 15 some nice Latham, Madiwaska and Tahoma were still available for the table.

Experience Counts BUY MINER



When you buy rubber boots and waterproof clothing, you want to buy protection from anything the weather can dish up. You want the staunchest kind of service.

And that's what you get with Miner synthetic footwear and Miner waterproof clothing. Miner know-how in building synthetic footwear goes back before crude rubber sources were cut off. At the World's Fair in 1939, Miner displayed the first synthetic rubber boots shown in America.

Yes, Miner was *first* with synthetic footwear. Today, Miner certainly knows how to make the best synthetic rubber boots and rubber-surface clothing you can buy.

Leeds — Men's 15" knee boot — comfortable wide last designed for easy throat entry. In processing Miner Synthetic Rubber Footwear a protective film floods surface evenly — gives a lasting gloss that resists farm acids, and withstands drying action of the air. 11½" boot available in women's and boys' sizes.



"Frontenac" Coat — Black Rubber — Medium weight selected quality material — black buckles — corduroy on collar — outside pocket flaps — cloth reinforcement under arm.



Vimy — Wide comfortable full-fitting last — large solid heel. Unified into virtually one piece construction by Miner Vulcanizing Cure Process. Available in Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' and children's styles and sizes.



THE MINER RUBBER
COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office & Factories, Granby, Que.

Manufacturers of Rubber and Canvas Footwear, Rubber Clothing and Gloves, Rubber Heels, Soles and Soling. Quarter and Sock Linings, Proofers of Cloth and Wholesalers of Leather Footwear.



WAKE UP LAZY WEB SAWS

"Cut more pulpwood" is the cry. The shortage is acute, and a profitable market is waiting for your crop. To pile it up fast, *keep those saws sharp*—with the best Web Saw Files in the world—BLACK DIAMOND.

Experienced woodsmen call this the fastest cutting file of its kind. Touching up saw blades with it is only a few minutes' easy work.

For deepening raker gullets, the new Black Diamond Round Gulleting File has no superior. For crosscut saws, get the Black Diamond Special Crosscut File; and for handsaws, get Black Diamond Slim and Extra Slim Taper Files. At your hardware merchant's.

NICHOLSON FILE CO., PORT HOPE, ONT.
"Support the NINTH VICTORY LOAN"

BLACK DIAMOND FILES

FOR EVERY PURPOSE
MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIANS

GENERAL MACHINE WORK

Motor Rebuilding—Crankshaft Grinding—Cylinder Reconditioning—Rebabbiting—Welding—Pistons—Pins—Rings—Etc. Twenty Years in Business.
Pritchard Engineering Company Ltd.
Fort and Graham, Winnipeg

TOOLS

Vise-grips, CeeTee, Waterpump, Needlenose, Diagonal Cutter Pliers, Crescent Wrench, Pipewrench, Plastic Screwdriver, Clawhammer, Hack saw and 12 Sockets 7/16 to 1 inch, including 1/2-inch Flex Handle and Universal Joint. UNIVERSALS complete 25-piece Guaranteed Tool Kit only \$49.85. Immediate shipment! Try us first, we have it, can get it, or it isn't made! Catalog and price list free! Order now!

UNIVERSAL TOOL COMPANY,
1527 Grand CG Kansas City, Mo.

NO NEED TO SUFFER FROM ASTHMA

Our marvellous prescription has helped many and it will help you. Fill in the coupon below and mail without delay for valuable information.

PACIFIC LABORATORIES
P.O. Box 864 Vancouver, B.C.

Name.....

Street.....

City or Town.....

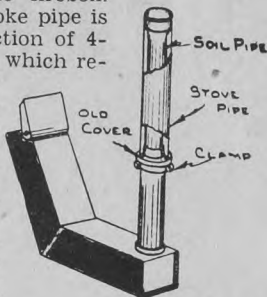
Province.....C.G.2

Around Farm and Workshop

Including ideas that come in handy in the home

Better Tank Heater Pipe

With this device an air jacket around the pipe does away with water condensing on the inside and dripping down into the firebox. The inner smoke pipe is a five-foot section of 4-inch soil pipe, which replaces the original smoke stack and fits closely over the lower section. An old cream can cover has a hole cut in it to slip over the lower smoke pipe, while a clamp made of heavy strap iron fits around the lower pipe to hold the upper pipe at any desired height by means of bolts through the ends of the collar. Six-inch stove pipe is slipped down outside the soil pipe so as to make practically air-tight and water-tight joints both at the top and bottom. This will need careful fitting, but should last for years.—I.W.D.



Rope Assembly for Cream Can

Take a short piece of rope about three feet long and splice it into another rope seven feet long about 2 1/2 feet from the end. The ends may be tied to the handle of the cream can or better still hooks provided to grab the handles. The other end of the long rope is fastened to the top of the ice well.—Fraser Robin, Inglis, Man.



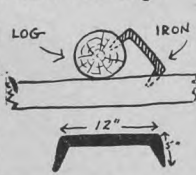
Felt Hat Fuel Strainer

An old felt hat placed inside of your truck or tractor funnel will prevent no end of fuel system and carburetor troubles. Just be sure that it is clean and has no holes or perforations in the crown. Rub a film of new cylinder oil inside of it at the start. You will find it superior to several dollars worth of cham-ois as it holds back all the dirt and water and lets the fuel through twice as fast.—Robt. J. Roder, Reist, Alta.



Supports Log While Hewing

It is difficult while hewing small logs to make them stay put, but not when you use this simple device. Two short bits of old iron are sharpened at the ends and then bent as shown. Then attach them to the log and the skids, both on the side away from the hewer. The log will stay put all right.—Ralph Boesem, Fisherton, Man.



Boy's Pencil Sharpener

First take a piece of wood about 3/8 of an inch thick, 5 inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide. Shape the handle and round off the corners. Then cut out a piece of sand paper and glue it on the holder. By holding the holder in one hand and rubbing the pencil on the sandpaper with the other you can make a nice pointed lead.—Ernest Lavrolette, Box 208, Kamloops, Alta.

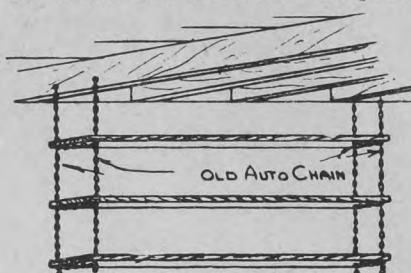


Preserve Manure Spreader

Here's another use for used transmission oil drained from your car. Coat the chains on your manure spreader with it. They will work much more smoothly and lengthen the life of the chains.

Hanging Shelves

This diagram shows how to use old auto skid chains to make good supports for hanging shelves in a basement. The chains are suspended from bolts in the floor joists, and the shelves are placed



on the cross chains. Be sure that all of the links are in good condition, so that if the shelves are loaded heavily they will not break.

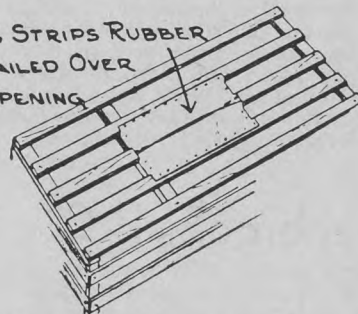
Generator Fails at Higher Speed

When the car generator charges normally at lower speeds but falls off to zero at 35 miles or more, the trouble is very likely due to badly worn brushes, weak brush springs, rough commutator, or perhaps a combination of these troubles. Better have these conditions checked, as neglect may require a new generator.

Rubber Top Crate

Here is rubber top catching crate for poultry. One top slat of an ordinary

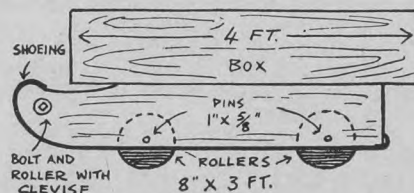
2 STRIPS RUBBER
NAILED OVER
OPENING



crate has a piece cut out, and two strips cut from an old inner tube are nailed over the opening with one lapping about an inch over the other. Thus the door is always closed, as the strips go back in place after a fowl is placed in or taken out of the crate. Even if a fowl should get his head through the opening, it could not get out.—I.W.D.

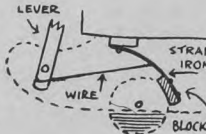
Year-round Manure Carrier

Last winter my brother made a sleigh for hauling the manure out of the stable and onto the fields. It was made as



shown and was shod with the shoeing off an old log sleigh. It was so handy that, when the snow melted, he just cut two rollers the right length and attached them between the runners. When winter comes again he will remove the pins that hold the rollers and he will have a sleigh. Thus one implement does the work of two.

Here I have tried to draw a brake which is used on the Manure Carrier shown above. When the lever is pulled towards the back of the sleigh, the lower end of the lever goes forward and pulls the wire. The wire is attached at the other end, to the strap iron which holds the brake-block. A spring may be attached to bring the block back to its original position, but the sleigh, of which I write, has none, the strap iron being springy enough.—Thos. Atrill, Seaton Stn., B.C.



MOWERS
KNIVES
SCYTHES
SICKLES
AXES

ALL DO
BETTER
WORK
SHARPENED
WITH A
CARBORUNDUM
TRADE MARK
BRAND
NO. 57 FILE \$1

Available only
from your dealer

CANADIAN CARBORUNDUM
CO., LTD.
Niagara Falls, Canada

Abrasive Products by CARBORUNDUM

MACHINERY, all descriptions, tractor repairs, stationary engines, magnetos, lighting plants, grain crushers, electric motors, generators, pumps, air compressors, tanks, belts, pulleys, etc.
City Machinery Co., 781 Main St., Wpg.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.

Founded in 1890

PATENTS

CECIL C. KENT: Manager
(Fellow the Pat. Inst. of Canada)
Registered Attorney: Canada and U.S.
PARTICULARS FREE.

310 C.P.R. Bldg.

Winnipeg

MAGNETO REPAIRS

Speedy service; expert work; genuine parts. Write for our exchange plan on new super-power Bosch magnetos. Brown and Murray Limited, 237 Fort St., Winnipeg, Man. 130 9th St., Brandon, Man.

STOP ITCHING TORTURES OF ECZEMA, PSORIASIS, ringworm, athlete's foot and other skin irritations with Elik's Ointment No. 5. Itch relieved promptly, skin healed quickly. \$1.00, \$2.00.
ELIK'S MEDICINE CO., Dept. 34, Saskatoon, Sask.

WHERE THE GOING IS TOUGH
YOU NEED THIS WIX
OIL FILTER CARTRIDGE



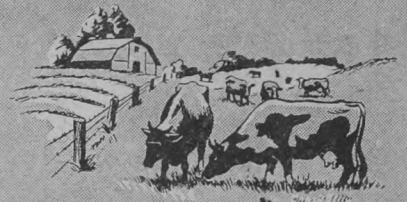
Farm implements take a heavy beating... that's why lubrication protection is vital and why you need a cartridge in your oil filters that will deliver really clean oil hour after hour. WIX simply has the sludge-hungry, in-built guts to stand up to this pressure—even the precision-knit cover filters to!

Put WIX to work in ALL your oil filters... there's a size and type tailor-made to fit EVERY motor application. Ask your dealer about WIX today and learn what maximum oil mileage and long cartridge life can

do for you in terms of oil economy and reduced maintenance expense.

BULL DOG
The Oil Filter that puts WIX Filterefils to work if your motors do not have oil filter equipment. Ask about it!





FARMERS' BULLETIN

Rationed meats include all cooked, canned, fancy and "red" meats. For a full list of rationed meats, see the Consumer Meat Coupon Value Chart. Copies are available at all Ration Branch Offices.

Consumers must surrender coupons for all meat held in lockers over and above 4 lbs. for each person in the household at a rate of 2 lbs. per coupon. However, no more than one-half of the "M" coupons in the ration books of the consumer and his household need be surrendered.


Rationing Is your assurance of a fair share:
Is a protection against waste... shortages... inflation:
That is why farmers are asked to *continue to collect and turn in coupons to their Local Ration Boards—once a month—in the RB-61 envelope.*



**STARVING
COUNTRIES
MUST BE FED**

Dedication

As a Canadian citizen,
thankful above all things
for Freedom's Victory and for
the coming Peace, I pledge
my support to Canada's
ninth and largest
Victory Loan
to fulfill those sacred
obligations and purposes
which are the common
concern of all Canadians.
— A Canadian Citizen



CANADA'S 9th, AND LARGEST VICTORY LOAN OPENS OCTOBER 22nd

Canada's Ninth, and Largest Victory Loan is for \$1,500,000,000.00 . . . Victory and Peace are now blessed realities after more than two thousand days of terror, struggle and sacrifice. Canadian citizens are asked in this 9th and largest Victory Loan to share together the cost of reconstruction, reconversion and rehabilitation—costs which should rightfully be borne by all because they are in the common interest of all. In particular you are asked to share Canada's obligations arising from the bravery and sacrifice of her gallant soldiers, sailors and airmen, by **LOANING YOUR MONEY:**

- To provide medical service, nursing skill and hospital care for sick and wounded veterans.
- To provide rehabilitation and training for those members of the armed services who may desire such to fit them for their place in the postwar world.
- To provide financial aid for as long as may be necessary for the widows and fatherless of our brave soldiers, sailors and airmen who have made the supreme sacrifice.
- To provide for the continuing needs of our soldiers, sailors and airmen until they are completely demobilized.

NONE WILL DENY THE NEED • NONE WILL DISPUTE THE OBLIGATION

As a cross-section of the country's citizens who have already done a magnificent job of food production and loyally supported previous loans, *Canadian Farmers* are once again asked to **BUY VICTORY BONDS TO THE UTMOST LIMIT OF THEIR ABILITY.**

- ## Victory Bonds
- are Canada's soundest investment. Principal is fully secured by all the resources of Canada. Interest rate exceeds that allowed on ordinary savings. Victory Bonds
 - are negotiable at any time, at any bank or investment dealer.

TO YOUR UTMOST LIMIT - BUY VICTORY BONDS!

LAND NORTH OF SIXTY

Continued from page 8

used by both the U.S. Air Force and the R.C.A.F. For our journey, however, we found a more gradual ascent to the upper level, past the end of the Canol pipe line and the refinery (now closed), to the Alaska Highway, at which point we stood at an altitude of 2,200 feet and were northwest 916 miles from Dawson Creek and nearly 1,400 miles from Edmonton by road, or 650 miles southeast from Fairbanks, Alaska. We had previously obtained a permit from the R.C.M.P. stationed at Whitehorse, to travel on the Highway, and after a few miles came to an R.C.M.P. check-station, where we again registered in. Since July 1 the R.C.M.P. have taken over control of travel on the Highway from the U.S. Army.

Yukon Valley Land

Because broad river valleys are so characteristic a part of Yukon topography, and because the Alaska Highway engineers ever sought the easiest, quick access to Alaska, these river valleys were used. While, in effect, we followed one broad valley practically all the way from Whitehorse to Pine Creek where the Sub-Station is located, we actually paralleled the course of several small rivers. First, for a few miles, the Lewes River itself, which is the name given the Yukon River south of Selkirk, where the Pelly River, a main tributary of the Yukon, enters the main stream. After a few miles we turned westward and followed generally the course of the Takhini River, which drains the long Kusawa Lake (to the south along the B.C. boundary) and empties into the Lewes. Then came the Mendenhall River, a tributary of the Takhini, at the junction of which it was thought at one time the sub-station might be established.

For 30 miles or more we had been travelling on the north side of the Takhini and Mendenhall rivers, but after we had crossed the latter, where it flowed down from the north, we were without river escort until we came to the old trading post of Champagne (Shampain). There, incidentally, we passed around and under a curious Indian cemetery, in which many of the graves were covered by little houses, well built, shingled and sometimes painted and, in one or two instances, embellished with curtains on the windows. Curiosity prompted us to look inside, but all that was visible was a gravel floor, sometimes slightly mounded.

From Champagne onward, we followed the valley of the Dezadeash (Dezah-dee-ash). Thirteen miles before we reached the site of the Sub-Station, we crossed Marshall Creek. Here I took one

of the photographs illustrating this article, which shows the general character of some of the valley land through which we had been passing, and which extended for a considerable distance past the site of the Sub-Station along the Shakwak (Shack-wack) Valley, which continues to Klwane Lake (Kloo-annie).

Land Is Being Cleared

The Sub-Station is located on the north side of the Highway at Mile 1,019, at a point where Pine Creek, a small, fast stream draining from Pine Lake, which nestles at the foot of Pine Mountain, empties into the Dezadeash River. It is also practically opposite the mountain pass through which the Dezadeash River turns southward into the Alsek River. This latter river, which runs approximately 85 miles southward into the Pacific Ocean, is unusual in this respect, since most of the rivers in Yukon Territory link up in some way with the Yukon River and flow northwesterly into Alaska and thence to the Pacific. The Alsek carries principally glacial waters from the St. Elias mountain range in the extreme southwest corner of Yukon Territory. Thus the Dezadeash River also, which runs past the Sub-Station, first flows northward 25 miles to Champagne, after draining out of Lake Dezadeash, then turns westward to the pass, and its waters ultimately find their way southward to the Pacific.

The farm itself borders the Alaska Highway for a distance of approximately two miles. Since it was reached only in October last year, there was very little chance to break any land until this spring. Three log cabins were erected, one of which was occupied at the time of our visit by one of the men and his family; the second one was used as bunk house and mess house by the rest of the crew; and the third was used as an office and bunk house by Mr. Abbott himself. A fourth building was being erected which, wind and weather permitting, would be completed in time this fall to enable Mr. Abbott to take unto himself a wife and protect her against the rigors of the Yukon climate. She will, I suppose, become the Super-Superintendent.

When we first saw the farm on July 11, breaking was hard under way. Last fall a truck, with a light caterpillar tractor and a breaking plow, had been brought up from "the outside" and perhaps 20 acres had already been cleared. One piece, which we did not see, was located some distance from the buildings; another piece of a few acres had been cleared close to the buildings, but well sheltered on four sides by standing trees and would be used as a nursery; and in addition to the headquarters area, further clearing was under way some distance east of the buildings at the time of our visit. The soil Mr. Abbott described as a chocolate silty clay loam. The stand of trees was fairly heavy, mostly poplar, and some of them were about all the bulldozer could do when



Nature was a tough customer last spring. She kept the farmers from the fields for weeks and weeks. Just the same, another great Canadian crop year comes to harvest.

The mechanized land army advanced — led by Farmall and the Farmall System. Men and women, boys and girls, went to work, with big and small tractors and a wonderful array of tractor machines. They worked miracles, because they were a mechanized army. They swept over Canada, much as the Armed Forces had rolled across France and Germany — for Food and Freedom.

Now for the farm work of fall and winter, and the happier springs to come. Count on Farmall to lead the way—Farmall in 4 sizes — the sturdy "A" and "B," the powerful "H" and "M," with specialized Farmall equipment for every crop and season.

Keep in touch with your nearby International Harvester dealer. One of these days he will have power and machines to supply you all.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO

THE FARMALLS ARE COMING FARMALL LEADS THE WAY



"Elmer's trying out his sling shot idea."



GILLETT'S Lye Keeps Outhouses "GUEST-CLEAN" ...No Mess—No Odor!

NO NEED to put up with unpleasant outhouse odor. Gillett's will keep your outside closet clean and clean-smelling. You just sprinkle in half a tin of Gillett's — full-strength — and contents and odor disappear completely.

Gillett's Lye makes indoor housecleaning less of a chore, too. It keeps drains clear, free-running, cuts through stubborn grease, cuts down on scrubbing and scouring. One tin even turns out

a monthly supply of household soap for less than a cent a bar!

And it's a mighty fine little helper around the barn and milkhouse—one tin makes 10 gallons of top-grade deodorizing solution.*

Get a couple of tins of Gillett's Lye today and use it regularly. It's quick... thorough—made especially to do a tip-top cleaning job, in or out-of-doors.

**Never dissolve lye in hot water. The churning cleansing action of the lye itself heats the water.*

Dozens of useful tips on how to lighten cleaning chores with Gillett's Lye: how to clear drains, keep farm buildings, dairy equipment clean and sanitary, how to make soap. Send to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for your copy. It's FREE!

powered by the tractor which had been considered most suitable for the work required of it. After bulldozing, piling and burning, a second tractor drawing a breaking plow was doing a first class job; and I think Mr. Leslie's impressions coincided with my own, namely, that the soil and outlook appeared promising.

No crops were grown on the farm this year. Mr. Abbott said he had been advised, in fact, not to plant anything, but he could not resist the idea of having something green about the place besides the trees, and had therefore sown a number of plots which had no particular significance, he assured us. No very reliable information seems to exist as to what crops actually will do in that area, and it is the specific function of the Sub-Station to secure this information. More particularly, it is considered important to find out whether this promising looking valley will grow crops in sufficient volume and variety to support some livestock. Meanwhile, there is no livestock on the farm of any kind, with the exception of the dog.

Whether we saw the Dezadeash Valley in an unusually favorable season, experience alone will tell. There had evidently been plenty of moisture this year, but during our visit we had occasion to talk to a lady who operates a trading post three miles west of the farm. She told us that in normal years the valley was quite dry and that she had her doubts as to the ability of Mr. Abbott to grow crops successfully without irrigation. Since the area abounds with streams, irrigation should present no special problem, although it would naturally be preferable to farm without it.

As already suggested, it remains to be ascertained yet how successfully and in what variety, crops will grow in the Dezadeash and Shawkak valleys. Official literature, not emanating from the Department of Agriculture, claims that field crops, including cereals, fodder and vegetables are grown with considerable success in various parts of Yukon territory, and it is stated that timothy, red top, brome grass, alfalfa, white Dutch clover, red clover and sweet clover, are raised with good results. Interesting, also, is the statement that "small fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, furnish good yields in many localities."

It is not our intention to deal in this article with the flora of the country and to describe the wide variety of flowers, shrubs and trees which we saw and were able to identify with the aid of Mr. Leslie's fluent Latin, because space presently forbids adequate treatment of these marvels. It is, however, impossible to pass over the good fortune of Mr. Abbott and his helpers in respect to the wonders of nature which surround them. Each morning when they arise, the view which is presented in the heading of this article faces them as they look southward across the Highway; and is sufficiently impressive to keep them conscious of the fact that man does not live by bread alone. To the right of the picture, and also within their immediate view, the Alsek River Pass, already referred to, is guarded on the west by a sturdy mountain, which, at Mr. Leslie's suggestion, we named Mount Archibald, after Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm Service, Ottawa. (Having thus publicly proclaimed our intentions, we will take it unkindly if the name doesn't stick.)

At the entrance to the farm from the Highway, Pine Creek chatters noisily over its stony bed. Eastward, the high winds easily for three miles to the junction of Haines cut-off at Mile 1016, where an R.C.M.P. post controls traffic southward past beautiful Kathleen Lake, to Skagway and Haines. Westward lies the broad Shawkak Valley, which extends for nearly 100 miles to beyond Kluane Lake, one of the largest and most beautiful of the lakes in the Yukon Territory. Protecting them along the north side of the highway is the treed land of the farm itself, through which one can get glimpses of Pine Mountain, some miles away, and of snow clad hills in the distance. Bordering the farm on the south and west is a 10,000 square mile block reserved for a national park, on which are located the mountains of the St. Elias range, containing the highest mountain peaks in all Canada. These surely are sights to enjoy and remember.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON



Always a classic, yet always up-to-the-minute, your source of supply for continually renewed necessities, your salons for Fashion's new creations . . .

EATON'S CATALOGUE

is at your service. The new Fall and Winter edition should be in your home, for your personal, and family and household shopping. If you have not got one, write to **EATON'S** at Winnipeg for one to be sent to you.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

EATON'S

MEN: Prepare Now for Better Pay

Learn DIESEL

The rapid swing to Diesel Power is creating new and big pay jobs. There is a place for you IF YOU TRAIN NOW.

WELDERS Also Wanted

Prepare NOW and be ready to take your place as a Diesel or Welding expert.

HOME STUDY PLUS SHOP TRAINING

The **CHICAGO VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS** will help you qualify for leadership in Diesel and Welding by simplified Home Study instruction, accurate technical knowledge plus actual practical experience with transportation paid to one of the largest American Practical Training Shops.

Write for FREE Information. State age.
CHICAGO VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS
12520, 102nd Ave. Edmonton, Alta.

If You Get Up Nights You Can't Feel Right

If you have to get up 3 or more times a night your rest is broken and it's no wonder if you feel old and run down before your time. Kidney and Bladder troubles often may be the cause of many pains and symptoms simply because the kidneys may be tired and not working fast enough in filtering and removing irritating excess acids, poisons and wastes from your blood. So if you get up nights or suffer from burning, scanty or frequent passages, leg pains, backache, or nervousness, due to Kidney and Bladder troubles, you'll make no mistake in trying **Cystex**. Because it has given such joyous, happy results in so high a percentage of cases, **Cystex** is sold under an agreement of money back on return of empty package unless completely satisfactory to you. **Cystex** costs little at druggists, and the money back offer protects you.

Cystex
Helps Clean Kidneys

MONTHLY COMMENTARY

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

New Wheat Policy Announced

Two important new features have become part of the wheat policy of the Government of Canada, following official announcement at Ottawa by the Hon. James MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

First, wheat producers, during the period ending July 31, 1950, are to be guaranteed a return of not less than \$1.00 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at lakehead or Pacific Coast terminals on the authorized deliveries for each crop year.

Second, a limit is to be placed on the price asked export wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board of \$1.55 per bushel, in spite of wide recognition of the fact that prices considerably higher could presumably be obtained, at least for some time. It has not been stated for how long that limitation is to last, but presumably it is at least for the remainder of the current crop year, and until some considerable change has taken place from present conditions governing wheat marketing.

In making the announcement Mr. MacKinnon stated that general disruption and bad weather in the war areas, crop failures in parts of Europe and in North Africa, and a small crop in the Argentine had left Canada and the United States the only countries having important export surpluses at a time when a pent up demand had been released in the liberated areas. Under such conditions Allied countries were buying wheat under necessity, and very largely on credit. A demand for higher prices for Canadian wheat could only be met through larger credits, or else through sacrifice of other food and rehabilitation supplies which otherwise might be obtained. And higher prices, he suggested, would encourage importing countries to stimulate their own production, and to return to prewar wheat policies to the detriment of Canada and other wheat exporting countries, and would also unduly encourage production in other wheat exporting countries.

The last previous important development in the wheat policy of the Government of Canada took place almost two years previously, in September, 1943. At that time the government closed the Winnipeg wheat market after a period during which the price of wheat had been steadily rising. Quite evidently the intention was to prevent a further rise in the price of wheat, which by that time had risen to \$1.23½ per bushel. As later developments have made clear, a further rise would have been inevitable had the Winnipeg market remained open. As compensation for what they might have lost in that respect, western farmers were guaranteed a minimum wheat price basis of \$1.25 for two years.

The circumstances this time are similar. Instead of closing a market, as was done last time, the Canadian export wheat price has been cut loose from the influence of the Chicago market, on which it has largely been based since the Winnipeg market was closed. Again it recognized that the income of wheat producers is being restricted. And again compensation is being provided by a guarantee, this time of \$1.00 for five years.

In each case the Government of Canada has a direct interest in keeping prices from going to levels considered too high. That is because during the war much of the cost of wheat exports was assumed by the government, as part of its war policy, under mutual aid provisions. And now that the war is over, much of the cost of export wheat must still be provided by the government, by way of credits to importing countries. It seems probable too, that in each case price control authorities feared inflationary influences if wheat prices should go beyond a certain level.

Two years ago, when the market was closed, there was a tendency to forget

that it was a price limiting action. That was because attention was directed more to an increase in the minimum guaranteed price from 90 cents a bushel to \$1.25 than to the fact that higher market prices, if allowed, would have prevailed. This time emphasis is put on the deliberate intention to restrict the price level.

A number of interesting features about the new situation have been largely overlooked, and will be mentioned.

The guaranteed price does not, as some people have assumed, apply to all the wheat which farmers may produce on their "authorized acreage." It applies only to "authorized deliveries" for each year. That implies possible restrictions on marketings, which may or may not be severe.

The advance in the Canadian export price from \$1.25 to \$1.55 which has taken place during the past two years, has been due to a rise in the price on the Chicago market, on which Canadian offerings have been based since the Winnipeg market was closed. Shortly after that happened the Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States began buying Canadian wheat. They were willing to pay for it the prevailing price in the United States, allowing for the difference in exchange value between the Canadian dollar and the American dollar, but only after deducting the American duty of 42 cents per bushel. The Wheat Board then offered wheat to other countries at the same price it was getting from the United States. When buying from that country was discontinued, the same formula as before was used to establish the Canadian price for overseas offering. The Chicago price, the American duty, the discount on the Canadian dollar and the cost of getting wheat from lakehead and Chicago terminals to various seaports were all factors in the calculation.

As soon as the war was over, and wheat from overseas ceased to be furnished from Canada under mutual aid and from the United States under lend-lease, there was pressure on Canada from the United States to advance the Canadian export price and to cease discounting it by the amount of the American duty, 42 cents in American funds. That it was calculated would have put the Canadian seaboard price to about \$2.10 per bushel. If such a price had been established by Canada, it would have enabled wheat from United States to be sold at comparable levels without any export subsidy by the United States Government. Although that government has been for a long time subsidizing wheat exports, it would have been glad to get away from any necessity for such policy.

The action now taken by Canada seems to indicate that the Washington Wheat Agreement has completely failed to work. That Agreement signed by Canada, the United States, Australia, Argentina and Great Britain, provided machinery for naming an international wheat price after the end of the war. At different times announcements have been made that the international wheat committee was working on the problem, and indeed it is not very long since a member of the Canadian Government announced that such a price was shortly to be named. Until official statements reveal what has actually occurred, it can only be assumed that the United States wanted an international price which would correspond with the high level of domestic prices prevailing in that country; that Great Britain would not agree to anything except a much lower price; that Australia, having at the moment no export wheat, was not immediately interested; that Argentina, unable just now either to supply or to ship much wheat overseas, was comparatively uninterested; and that Canadian ideas on price were somewhere intermediate between the ideas of Great Britain and those of the United States. Other importing countries had not become parties to the Washington Wheat Agree-

ment although it might be expected that they would later do so.

Perhaps the most important question now is how the United States will react to the Canadian policy. Will that country follow Canada's price lead in export markets and increase its export subsidies to put its wheat on a comparative level? Or will it allow shipments from Canada the right-of-way and sell for export at its own price level only when other countries can no longer get Canadian wheat or have to turn to the United States because of transportation conditions? Will it continue its policy of maintaining a very high wheat acreage in order to have a large surplus to export or will it decide that other countries can export wheat at levels it is not prepared to meet?

Argentina is likely to think the Canadian price level is high enough to suit that country, and as soon as shipping is available, it may take the initiative in setting a lower price to make sure that all its export surplus is disposed of.

While the export price of \$1.55 was first arrived at by the Canadian Wheat Board on its own responsibility, it is by order-in-council from the government of Canada that the Wheat Board has been instructed to continue to offer export wheat at such a price. That emphasizes the fact which is sometimes forgotten that the Canadian Wheat Board is really an arm of the government of Canada, and that final responsibility for everything done by the Wheat Board rests upon the government.

The export price level does not change the price, either to producers or consumers for wheat consumed in Canada. Producers are still paid on the basis of \$1.25 per bushel, as the Canadian Wheat Board turns wheat over to Canadian millers at that price and consumers still obtain flour on the basis of wheat at 77½ cents per bushel, on which basis the ceiling price for flour is established. The difference between 77½ cents per bushel and \$1.25 is made up to the millers by the government of Canada as part of its price ceiling policy. It is interesting to note that Canadian flour consumers are getting their wheat on the basis of 77½ cents or just exactly one-half the price now being charged for export wheat.

Movement and Sale of Oats Restricted

During one week, from September 8 to September 15, buying of oats was suspended by all elevator companies at points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. That was due to an order from the Dominion Feeds Administrator, embargoing shipment of oats from country points to the head of the lakes. Elevator companies, unable either to ship or to sell oats bought, were faced with the alternatives of suspending buying or continuing to buy but on a much wider margin to make up for difficulties and uncertainties in this respect. They chose the former. The situation was adjusted within a short time after the Feeds Administrator had come west and investigated all angles of the problem. The embargo was removed to the extent that elevators were permitted to ship one car of oats for every three cars of wheat shipped from the country. At the same time, in order to conserve elevator and shipping space, the Wheat Board established a quota on deliveries of oats of five bushels per acre, as against the open delivery which had previously been in effect.

Eastbound shipment of oats from points in Alberta had previously been embargoed, and the embargo was continued. That fact did not lead to a suspension of buying in Alberta because elevators were still free to ship oats to the Pacific Coast to meet a substantial demand there, and there was also some local demand for oats at various points within the province.

One reason for prohibiting or limiting the shipment of oats to the head of the lakes was the desire to conserve facilities for the maximum possible flow of wheat to the lakehead. That flow has to be maintained in order to meet the urgent demand for shipment of Canadian wheat overseas.

Another reason, and this is why the Feeds Administrator came into the picture, was a feeling that farmers in eastern Canada, would require most of the oats available in the west, and that very few would be available for export to the United States. However, even if eastern farmers are going to be heavy buyers of oats before the crop year comes to an end, it will be some time before they are willing to buy in large quantity. In the meantime, exporters were glad to buy western oats for shipment to the United States. There has been a very large crop of oats harvested in that country, more than 1,500,000,000 bushels. Nevertheless, prices there are so much above those prevailing in Canada that Canadian oats can be marketed south of the line, and the Canadian Wheat Board has been able to charge quite substantial equalization fees for permits to export. For a period, although shipment of oats to the United States was theoretically possible, it was effectively forbidden by the fact that the Wheat Board kept the equalization fee at 20 cents a bushel or so, which was more than the exporters were willing to pay. After the change in regulations had been made, this fee was dropped to 14 cents per bushel.

In addition to the problem created by the respected demand for livestock feed in eastern Canada, there is a local problem in western Saskatchewan and in Alberta due to widespread crop failure or near failure. Provincial agricultural authorities have been reluctant to see oats shipped out, for fear that later it might not be possible to meet the demand for feed grain at certain points within their respective provinces. That situation has been taken care of so far as Alberta is concerned by continuing an embargo on eastbound shipments in western Saskatchewan. A considerable number of points have been named from which elevators are not allowed to ship oats except after establishing and maintaining a reserve of 3,000 bushels in each elevator.

Western farmers are continuing to receive an advance equalization fee payment of ten cents a bushel on all oats delivered for sale. That amount is supposed to come out of equalization fees paid by exporters for permits to ship oats to the United States. It appears probable that the actual export of oats south of the line during this crop year will not be large enough so that fees actually collected for permits will cover the total amount of the advance of ten cents per bushel. In that case there will be some cost to the treasury of Canada in this connection.

New Barley Plan

A new plan for dealing with advance equalization fee payments on barley and premiums for malting barley has been announced by the government. Hereafter all western farmers delivering barley for sale are to receive from the government 20 cents per bushel instead of 15 cents per bushel as advance equalization payment. At the same time premiums for malting barley selected by maltsters will no longer be paid producers. Instead, the government will collect from maltsters through the Canadian Wheat Board, a charge of five cents per bushel on barley which they select for malting.

The new plan will not give any more money to the producer of malting barley than that actually goes to Canadian maltsters. His position will be just the same as before. All other barley producers will benefit to the extent of five cents per bushel.

The change has come about as a result of protests of western interests against some of the effects of the em-

HEAR BETTER OR PAY NOTHING! ZENITH RADIONIC HEARING AID

Only \$40
Direct by Mail



Complete, ready-to-wear with Neutral-Color Earphone and Cord, Crystal Microphone, Radionic Tubes, Batteries, Battery Case. No charge for shipping, duties or taxes.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

Order this fine quality hearing aid today—put it on in the privacy of your home. Wear it to church, movies, office, everywhere you go. If you aren't completely satisfied—if you don't agree your hearing has been vastly improved—return it and your money will be promptly refunded in full.

ANYONE CAN ADJUST IT!

It's easy as focusing binoculars! All operating controls are on the outside of the instrument—easily accessible. The touch of your finger adjusts the Zenith for your personal hearing needs instantly! No embarrassing, complicated fittings by "scientific salesmen" in special demonstration rooms!

New Neutral-Color Earphone and Cord

So Inconspicuous!



Gone is the old black button and cord. You wear the new Zenith with confidence and poise because its Neutral-Color Earphone and cord blends with any complexion... is as little noticeable as eyeglasses. Plastic earphone is light, comfortable, complexion-tinted. Plastic cord is translucent—fray-proof, kink-proof, perspiration-proof and washable.

Order Today. You Risk Nothing! You owe it to your own happiness to try this hearing aid yourself. Remember: you risk nothing. If you aren't completely satisfied, your money will be refunded promptly and without question!

Remember, too, that Zenith's direct-to-you method of selling saves you salesmen's high commissions... brings you this fine quality hearing aid for only \$40—about one-fourth the cost of comparable instruments on the market today!

NEW ZENITH RADIONIC HEARING AID BY THE MAKERS OF



SEND COUPON TODAY

Zenith Radio Corporation of Canada, Ltd.
Guaranty Trust Building
Dept. CG-10A, Box 30, Windsor, Ont.
☐ Enclosed find (money order) (check) for Zenith Radionic Hearing Aid. If I am not completely satisfied, I may return it within ten days and receive my money back in full.
☐ Send Free Descriptive booklet.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Province _____

☐ Physicians, check here for literature.



NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

New Barley Plan—Continued

bargo on export of barley to the United States. Maltsters there were very anxious to get Canadian barley and were willing to pay not only a premium of five cents per bushel on barley suitable for their purpose but also to pay a large sum as equalization fee for permits to export. As soon as the embargo was made effective in August it meant that many producers of malting barley could no longer get the premium as the demand from Canadian maltsters was not sufficient to absorb all malting barley coming on to the market. In addition the Canadian maltsters were more rigid in their standards of selection and would not take a good deal of barley which the American maltsters would have been glad to get.

In this section of The Country Guide for September account was given to the action taken by United Grain Growers Limited when the embargo was first announced. A telegram was sent to the government calling attention to the loss imposed upon many producers of malting barley as a result of the embargo, as their barley under the conditions imposed by the embargo would have to be sold at feed barley prices. The company's telegram ended with the following words:

"If, after review of the situation the government still feels that livestock production in eastern Canada will be endangered if exportable malting barley is not retained for feed, producers of such barley should get extra premium in compensation."

The action now announced by the Dominion Government gives such producers the additional five cents per bushel, loss of which to them was threatened by the embargo. At the same time, producers of feed varieties and grades of barley get five cents per bushel more than they got under previous conditions.

The embargo on exports of barley to the United States was imposed by the Feeds Administrator for Canada on the assumption that all available barley would be required to maintain Canadian livestock production. At first it was understood to be temporary but the new barley policy announced indicates that the government expects it to remain throughout the crop year.

The equalization fee payment on barley, formerly 15 cents per bushel and now 20 cents, was supposed to be an advance against each producer's share of equalization fee payments collected for permits to export barley to the United States. Prices south of the border have been much higher than the ceiling price prevailing in Canada and exporters were frequently willing to pay equalization fees up to 45 cents a bushel or more. If enough permits were sold at sufficiently high fees then a surplus would be realized over the advanced payment to producers, which would mean an additional distribution to them. This year, if there are no barley exports to the United States, the government will have nothing to offset the cost of the advance payment to producers. This may amount to \$15,000,000, if, as expected, barley deliveries for the crop year amount to 75,000,000 bushels. That cost to the Dominion Treasury must be regarded as an expense undertaken to maintain livestock production in Canada. It is properly to be regarded not as a bonus to western farmers but as compensation to them for the loss of the opportunity to market their grain across the border, and the fact that the price of their product is controlled under a price ceiling. If it is a bonus to anyone, it is to those purchasers of barley, mainly in eastern Canada who require it for livestock feed.

Western farmers who sold barley before the new policy became effective will get an additional five cents per bushel, if they have not already obtained a five-cent malting premium.

Under the new policy the producer of malting barley this year will get no more than the producer who seeded a feed variety instead of a malting variety. Consequently he has nothing extra to offset the additional care required to produce malting barley, or the lower yields obtainable from malting varieties as opposed to non-malting varieties of barley. It is evident that such a condition if long continued would result in lessened production of malting barley. On that account the policy which has been made effective will presumably be temporary, only for this crop year.

U.G.G. Receives First Load

The first load of 1945 wheat was delivered to the Friendly elevator by Harry Fedyna—it being a fine sample of Garnet—grading 2 C.W., and weighing 64 pounds to the bushel.—*Radway, Alta.*

Grain Agent Ends 30 Years' Service

T. Twelvtree, elevator agent here for the United Grain Growers for the past 14 years, has retired on account of ill health. Mr. Twelvtree was the honored guest at a surprise party held in his home by several district shareholders. Mr. Twelvtree has a record of 30 years' service with the company. Charles Lindholm presented a purse of silver to Mr. Twelvtree.—*New Norway, Alta.*

Dies of Wounds

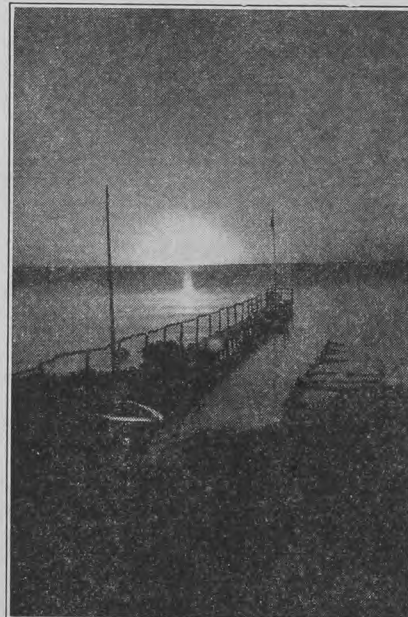
A sad climax to the war's end for the family of Mr. and Mrs. N. Wasslen is the official confirmation which they have received of the death of their son, Pte. Theo. D. Wasslen, from wounds received as a member of a working party whose truck accidentally exploded a mine laid by the Germans.

Capt. Ross, the officer who conveyed the sad news in a letter to Theodore's parents, explained that these mines had been thickly laid by the Germans and it had been found impossible to discover and discharge all of them. He wrote in the highest terms of Pte. Wasslen and stated that his comrades had subscribed for a civilian casket in which to inter the remains of their friend and soldier comrade.—*Binscarth, Man.*

Dugouts are Needed

Several dugouts are being excavated in this district; special equipment has been purchased by the municipality for this work, and as many farmers are experiencing difficulty in watering their stock a large number of these dugouts are wanted.

First wheat of the season was delivered to the U.G.G. elevator here by Neal Bros.—*Clonmel, Sask.*



While the Boats are Sleeping

Sweet and cool in any Pipe



BRIER

CANADA'S
STANDARD PIPE TOBACCO

170



AND what's more, we'll give you an initial payment of 2c per lb. live weight on fleshy horses, depending on grade. Further payments will be made on the basis of patronage dividends. In other words, the more you use your plant the greater your returns will be.

At the moment your plant is being constructed on borrowed capital from outside sources. By loaning your money as loan capital and by buying shares in advance for the horses you wish to list, at one dollar per head, you are making it possible to rush the plant to completion and thereby have your horses processed at an early date.

Get behind your Co-op. The sooner you pay for your shares the sooner you will have complete ownership of the plant and all its assets.

YOU, the producers, are the ones who will benefit. Instead of having surplus horses eating up your grazing lands and depleting your watering places you can sell them at a nice profit.

HOWEVER, you must list them now to get a priority and authorization to ship them to the plants at Swift Current and Edmonton. Please send your listings & enquiries to Swift Current, Sask.

Horse Co-operative Marketing Ass'n
Limited
Swift Current, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.

The Original—Swedish DOMO Cream Separator

IS BACK AGAIN

on the Canadian Market

A new shipment of the original good quality DOMO Separators has just arrived.

ORDER ONE TODAY
AT REDUCED PRICES

It's your best buy anytime.

STANDARD Grain Crushers

Equipped with Roller Bearings and Automatic Feeder.

10" Size \$59.50

F.O.B. Winnipeg.

Get a STANDARD Crusher. You'll be more than satisfied.

DELIVERY IMMEDIATELY

Write us also for: Furnaces, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, etc.

STANDARD IMP. & SALES CO.
78 Princess St. 9851 Jasper Ave.
Winnipeg, Man. • Edmonton, Alta.



Still A Good Horse at 45

U.G.G. Agent, W. Herbert, at Highridge, writes: "I am sending a picture of a horse I own which I think may be of interest. No one I have yet talked to has heard of a horse living to be his age. 'Dick' was 45 years old, last spring, is healthy, active as a colt and still works as good as most horses."

"I bought 'Dick' in the spring of 1929. He was an old horse then! He was raised at Wetaskiwin, Alberta. I do not know his original owner, but a man by the name of Leonard Dorchester drove him the winter after he was four years old. Leonard still lives at Wetaskiwin and a neighbor here, who says he can tell the age of any horse, insists that 'Dick' is past 45 years."—*Highridge, Alta.*

Cochrane Ranch Field Day

The general agricultural field day held at H. McConachie's "Justhome Ranch," Cochrane, under the auspices of the Cochrane Junior Oat Club was sponsored by the United Grain Growers and the Alberta department of agriculture. The program consisted of talks on cereal crops, livestock and varieties of grain for their relative differences and local value. Department of agriculture livestock policies in Alberta were outlined by G. S. Black, department livestock promoter, Edmonton, and a demonstration of Shorthorn quality was given using the McConachie herd as examples.

Hardy Salter, secretary of the Canadian and Alberta Percheron Breeders' Associations, spoke on present and pending markets for horses, stating that these had greatly improved owing to the need for horses in Europe. He gave a lecture on Percheron type, using the McConachie prize winning stallion, "Justamere Mixie" to illustrate his lecture.

The Cochrane Grain Club is under the local leadership of R. B. McNeight, U.G.G. agent, Cochrane.

An interesting feature was an exhibition of gaited Kentucky saddle horses.

B. J. Whitbread, district agriculturist, Calgary, conducted the program, giving the lecture on cereal varieties.

Fatal Accident

The people of Inglis and district were greatly shocked to hear of the accidental death of Harry Adams, a well-known farmer of this district. Mr. Adams became entangled in the power take-off of his binder while harvesting. He was rushed to Russell Hospital but passed away soon after arrival there. Mr. Adams was a most friendly and likeable personality and will be greatly missed by his many friends.—*Inglis, Man.*



Members of Clive Junior Oat Club

Pioneer Lady Passes

The district recently lost a fine old pioneer lady with the death of Mrs. Sidimone Ballegeer who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. Delichte, at Indian Springs. Mrs. Ballegeer was born in Belgium and came to the Swan Lake district with her husband and nine children forty-one years ago. Surviving are seven sons and three daughters, also 60 grandchildren and 57 great grandchildren.—*Swan Lake, Man.*

A Good Wheat Yield

From the small amount of combining done at this point it would seem that wheat has yielded fairly well. H. G. Vickers got 38 bushels to the acre off one field.—*Bredenbury, Sask.*

Return From Overseas

Sgt. J. W. Groff, for the past four years in the R.C.A.F., has been discharged and is home now. In the near future he and his family will be moving to Theodore, where he has purchased a blacksmith's shop. Other returned veterans include Flying Officer Harris who expects to make his future home in Vancouver.—*Stornoway, Sask.*

Celebrate Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bateman celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary recently. Mr. and Mrs. Bateman were married in Ontario and moved to Otterburne 36 years ago. There are five children and six grandchildren.—*Otterburne, Man.*

Max. Eisler, who was manager of the W. Cameron Pioneer store for about 15 years and continued as manager after the store was taken over as a Co-operative, has been moved to Lumsden. His brother Bob is taking over the store at Mankota and will also act as paymaster for the different elevators. Mr. Eisler and his family will be greatly missed in the Mankota district where they have made many friends.—*Mankota, Sask.*

Junior Oat Club Picnic

Members of the Clive Junior Oat Club enjoyed a very instructive afternoon when they held their annual plot tour and picnic at Clive. Eight carloads of members and visitors made the 35-mile tour under the instruction of J. E. Birdsall, district agriculturist from Red Deer. The party proceeded to the Clive ball grounds where the Mothers had prepared a delicious lunch following which the Alberta Seed Growers Association Trophy, won by the Clive Club for the highest average score for oat clubs in the Province of Alberta, was officially presented to the members.

A special prize for the best cared-for border was given by E. P. Wagner, and presented by J. E. Birdsall, as follows: First, Albert Wagner; Second, Grant Kenworthy; Third, Vernon McCormack.

The members of the Clive Club are looking forward to holding the trophy for at least another year.—*Clive, Alta.*

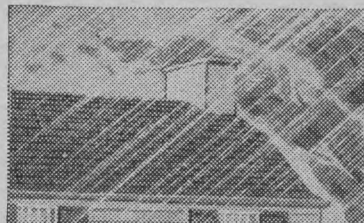
You Save 5 Ways

BY RE-ROOFING WITH J-M

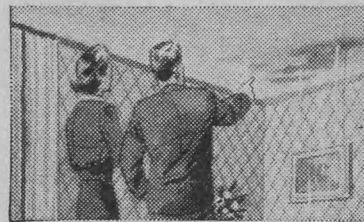
ASPHALT SHINGLES



NO COSTLY UPKEEP—You get years of service at lowest cost with J-M Asphalt Shingles. They need no periodic protective coating.



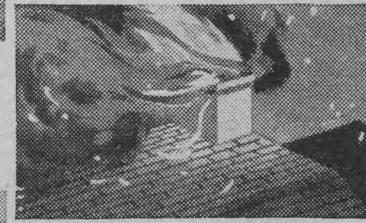
FIRE RESISTANT—J-M Flexstone Shingles guard against fire—because they're made on a heavy base of Asbestos felt with mineral surfacing.



LOW FIRST COST—J-M Asphalt shingles are inexpensive—and they can be easily applied over old wood shingles.



DEFY WEATHER AND WEAR—By choosing J-M Asphalt Shingles you get lasting protection from sun—rain—ice—snow.



NO SPOILED DECORATIONS—A new J-M Asphalt Shingle roof helps prevent damage to walls, ceiling and decorations of your home.

Think of your investment in farm buildings—implements—stock—and crops. Then you'll realize the importance of roofing that gives you adequate protection against the hazards of fire, weather and wear.

You can depend on Johns-Manville Asphalt Shingles to give extra years of protection—and save you money in five vital ways. Ask your dealer about J-M "Flexstone" Asphalt Shingles—made on a heavy base of fireproof asbestos felt.

B-184



JOHNS-MANVILLE BUILDING MATERIALS

DURABESTOS ROOF SHINGLES *** CEDARGRAIN ASBESTOS SIDING SHINGLES *** ROCK WOOL INSULATION *** FLEXSTONE ASPHALT SHINGLES *** ASBESTOS FLEXBOARD *** ASBESTOS ROLL ROOFING



Send for the new J-M "Farm Idea Book"... a big, colorful 64-page handbook packed with information of real value to farmers.

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited, Dept. CG-55
199 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

I enclose 10¢ in coin for which please send me a copy of the J-M "Farm Idea Book". I am specially interested in Roofing ☐; Rock Wool Insulation ☐; Asbestos Siding ☐; Asbestos Wallboard ☐ (check which).

Name.....

Address.....

TEAMWORK



IS VITAL...

for a victorious peace

HOW fortunate is Canada despite its shortages. No country in the world is blessed with so much. Truly it's the Garden of Eden.

Once again Canada calls on her soldiers of the soil to get behind the team. Never before has your help been so greatly needed.

Liberation of millions of people throughout Europe and the Pacific means tremendous demand for foodstuffs.

We must co-operate with our Allies in bringing essential help to liberated countries.

The farmers of Canada must produce more food on the land than at any previous time.

The story of the Canadian farmers' production fight is an important chapter in the history of the war.

While he has been short of labor and short of machinery—he has not been short of the will to produce more and more. Not only has our Canadian farmer done a mag-

nificent job in valiantly supporting our war effort by production, but by buying Victory Bonds as well. The farmer will again give his full support to the 9th Victory Loan. He realizes the value of Victory Bonds as an investment.

Savings in Victory Bonds are safe—they earn twice as much interest as money in the bank—and they are backed by Canada's promise to repay, at maturity, every dollar in full. Never yet has Canada failed to pay both interest and capital on any loan. There will not be another loan for 12 months. Everyone is expected to buy double this time. Remember the same rate of savings as in previous Victory Loans, will pay for twice as many bonds over the 12 month period.

You can buy Victory Bonds... for cash... on Deferred Payment Plan... or by personal arrangement with your bank, or loan company.

GET READY TO BUY

VICTORY BONDS

PLYMOUTH

THE ROPE YOU CAN TRUST



**Plymouth
GUARDS
against the
wear on
Rope you
never see!**

Which wears out first — the INSIDE or the OUTSIDE of a rope? Under normal use the INSIDE does.

That's one reason it's important to buy Plymouth rope . . . for Plymouth's exacting standards of rope-making give greatest protection against this wear you never see.

Plymouth's greater safety and longer service will repay you over and over for the few cents extra it costs. Remember, all rope is not the same. Insist on Plymouth — "the rope you can trust."

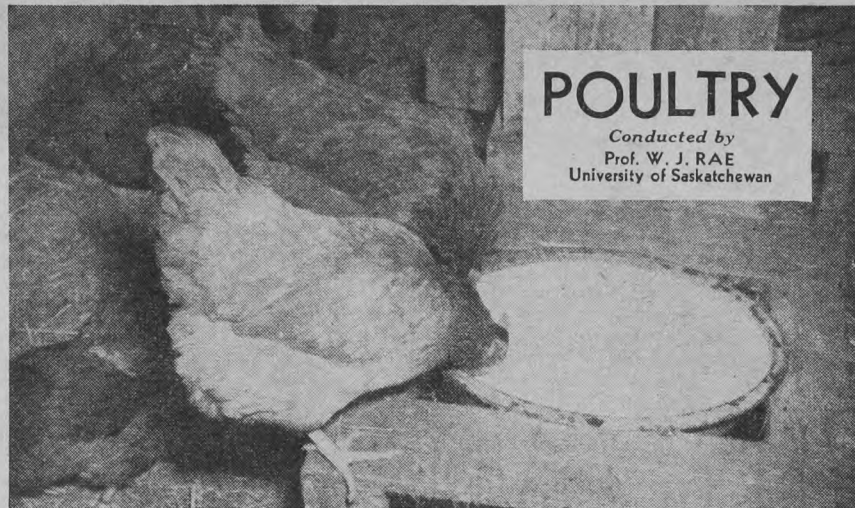
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

Write to
Cordage Distributors Limited
500 King St. West, Toronto
for your copy of "Rope on the Farm".



PLYMOUTH
ROPE AND BINDER TWINE

ROPE
ON THE
FARM



POULTRY

Conducted by
Prof. W. J. RAE
University of Saskatchewan

Adjusting hens and pullets from range to laying house conditions at this time of year requires care and patience. Feed, shelter and general environment are all different.

The Evils of Crowding

THE term "Good Management" includes such factors as proper housing sanitation and disease control, a well-balanced diet and plenty of room for the layers. The accepted recommendations when determining the number of pullets to place in the laying house are 3½ square feet of floor space for each bird of the egg laying breeds such as the Leghorn and four square feet for the heavier or general purpose breeds such as the Barred Rock or New Hampshire.

Unfortunately, there are many who believe that it is better to have too many birds in the house in order to insure the proper number being left by spring. How much better it would be to cull out the poorer birds before moving from the range! There is a ready market for those birds which do not possess those characteristics indicative of good layers, yet are healthy and carry reasonable amounts of flesh. In some lines of endeavor competition is the spice of life but this does not hold for your pullets when they are hungry. Ample hopper space is necessary to give the birds opportunity to eat sufficient feed so that they will continue to grow, produce eggs of good quality and maintain health. Provide at least 20 feet of hopper space for each 100 birds. Two hoppers five feet in length, with feeding space on both sides, is both convenient and economical.

Not only is over-crowding an evil from the standpoint of insufficient hopper and floor space, but also from the standpoint of health and economy of production. Some of the unthrifty birds placed in the pens may be disease carriers and it is possible to transmit some diseases at alarming rates. The under-developed, small-sized pullet, while probably healthy, will never produce eggs in sufficient quantity to pay for her board. Remember—cull your flock down to the size of your house. Don't put them all in and hope for the best. Roosting spacing is also important. Allow 6 to 8 inches per bird; thus for 100 pullets, three roosts 20 feet long will suffice.

Feeding of Whole Grain

MANY troubles in the poultry house can be traced directly to the feeding of too much whole grain. It is true that all chickens prefer whole grains to a dry mash mixture, but unfortunately, these grains in themselves do not supply all the ingredients so necessary for good egg production. During the winter, our problem is not to get the pullets to eat more grain, but rather more mash. One way to accomplish this, in part at least, is to restrict the amount of whole grain fed.

At this time of year, 100 birds should not receive more than 12-14 pounds of whole grain per day, or approximately one half of their total intake, the other half being dry mash. As the season progresses, and the weather becomes colder, it will be noticed that the pullets stand near the door waiting for their grain. Once their allotted amount is consumed, they will undoubtedly be looking for more. Don't falter and feed them any more because "they look hungry." They are holding back on their mash consumption just in case. If they are really hungry, they can eat more mash. The proportion of whole grains to feed is

immaterial; price and availability are the determining factors. A common mixture is two parts of wheat to one of oats (by weight or measure). Some prefer to feed the grains singly; the oats in the morning and the wheat at night. During the coldest part of winter, especially if the birds are in heavy production, the inclusion of one part of barley will help to maintain body weight. The most common practice is to feed one third of the whole grain in the morning and the remainder just before the birds go to roost at night.

Protect Your Investment

YOUR pullets represent a large investment from which you receive no returns until they commence to lay. Every opportunity should be given these birds so that they will become profitable pullets. During the summer, they probably have had ample range with very little restriction. Suddenly they are moved into their laying quarters, restricted to four walls and a relatively small area. It will take them a little while to become adjusted to this change and a little patience provides ample returns later on. As soon as the flock is about five to ten per cent in production, they should be moved into their winter house. Whether all the birds will be moved in at once will be determined by the size of the flock and their uniformity of maturity. If there is to be more than one pen in the house, it would be better to move the more rapidly maturing pullets first and the remainder a little later.

Once the birds are inside, spend a little time with them to become acquainted. Don't rush into the pen, as they will no doubt fly all over and become more nervous. Enter the pen quietly and be deliberate in your movements. In a few days, they will become accustomed to your entering and leaving and will not be upset. For the first few nights, they may not want to roost, probably because the roosts are not the same height as those used during the summer. Either provide a slatted walk from the floor of the pen to the droppings board or just at dusk, lift them on to the roosts. This may need repeating for several nights. If they do not start roosting at this time, it will be difficult to teach them later on.

Repair Brooders Early

REPAIRS for brooder stoves are now more difficult to obtain than in normal times, when dealers in most communities maintained stocks or could readily obtain them from the manufacturer. Under present conditions repairs for most essential equipment are available, but it requires a great deal more time to obtain them. To offset the possibility of disappointment when the brooding season arrives, the brooder stoves and other equipment should be carefully checked and any needed repairs or replacements ordered immediately. The thermostat wafers should be removed and tested. Those that fail to expand when exposed to heat should be replaced. The stove should be examined to make sure it is in good working order and pipes checked for rusted spots. If the purchase of a new brooder stove is planned, it should be ordered several weeks in advance of the brooding season.



**You Can
Reduce
Poultry
Costs
by
Using
Government
Tested
Products**

BRADCLIFF Shell Producer

95% Calcium Carbonate

A better shell-making material that greatly increases the quality and texture of egg shells at a lower cost than oyster shell.

Your flock will eat it readily. It is white in color and has the mineral elements necessary to hen's diet. Produces sound egg shells and bone structure.

Approved by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There is no waste in the bag and is 100% Canadian developed and produced under the most modern conditions for Canadian Poultrymen.

Ask your dealer about Bradcliff or write direct for free sample

VERONA ROCK PRODUCTS LTD.
VERONA, ONTARIO

RELIABLE "1946" CHICKS

Orders booked now with deposit will assure you of satisfaction and delivery when you want them. We guarantee correct '46 prices. Free Catalog Calendar. WANTED: Hatching Eggs from Government Approved and Tested Stock.

RELIABLE HATCHERIES

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon

Broiler Markets Should Prove Profitable

We'll have a steady weekly supply available of excellent broilers. Advise early ordering, also your fall and winter chicks. Have you our valuable Fall Service Bulletin? It's free.

BRAY HATCHERY

146 John N. Hamilton, Ont.

SILENT SIOUX OIL BROODER AGENTS WANTED

Pot Burner Drip Drum Type, 54-inch Canopy. Automatic Oil Brooder \$24.95. \$5.00 will hold Brooder till required. A Brooder for Chicks or Turkeys. Write for Circular and Information.

ALEX. TAYLOR HATCHERIES
WINNIPEG, MAN.

MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK FEEDS



SOL-MIN For cattle, sheep and horses. Prevents deficiency diseases.

PIG-MIN Special for pigs. Promotes health, growth, fertility. Guards against rickets, hairlessness, anaemia.

Buy from your dealer.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Fertilizer Division

ASPIRIN EASES NEURITIC, NEURALGIC PAIN FAST!

IT'S READY TO GO
TO WORK IN
2 SECONDS!



You get pain relief fast when you use Aspirin because it starts to go to work almost immediately. To see that this is so, just drop an Aspirin tablet in water. What you'll see is what happens in your stomach—the tablet starts disintegrating within *two seconds*! That's why Aspirin stops neuritic, neuralgic pain so quickly. Get Aspirin today. The "Bayer" cross on each tablet is your guarantee that it's Aspirin.



ASPIRIN

NOW—New Low Prices!

Pocket box of 12s . . . only 18c
Economy bottle of 24 . . . only 29c
Family size of 100 . . . only 79c

FLEURY-BISSELL

ELORA - ONTARIO

**SPECIALIZED
FARMING EQUIPMENT**
SINCE 1859



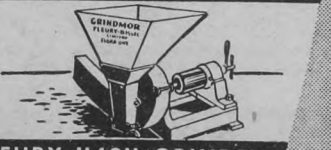
"RAPID EASY" SPREADER



FLEURY PLOWS



TILLAGE TOOLS



FLEURY "40" GRINDER

LITTLE BIDD

Continued from page 7

"I did, too," I replied. "The hands on the Circle Dot took me. I sat out in a wet meadow with a lantern and gunny sack all night.

"I wasn't wised up in those days," I went on, "but since then I've learned every Western state has its fabulously rich, lost gold mine. Our local legend is the Lost Lady. There's the Flying Dutchman and the Sunken Hole, and that mine in Death Valley. Lost gold mines are as much a part of our Western tradition, Mike, as cowboys and Indians."

"Old Fairweather believed the Lost Lady was up there," Mike said. "He was always going to find it the next year."

I fitted a cigarette into my holder and lit it, glad to have someone else doing the driving for a change.

"I think he had something at that," I observed.

"You mean a mine?" Mike perked up. "Never heard of him bumming a grubstake in his life."

"Not a mine, Mike," I said, "but the right idea."

"How come?"

"Take us, now," I went on. "We fuss and stew, work ourselves to death, plague ourselves with civilization and wars. How much simpler it would be if we just scraped a grubstake together once a year and stayed in the hills."

"Not me!" Mike exclaimed. "Sixty years in the hills and I'd be nuttier than a pet coon."

I watched the soft, grey rain slanting across the early green of the prairies, and I thought of Paul, my son, a doctor with the Army medical corps, and I wondered how long it would be before we could go fishing again.

"Where do you figure Fairweather got his money?" Mike brought me back. "He sure as heck didn't pick it off scrub cedar and jack pines."

"Oh, I don't know," I answered, "there are a dozen ways to scratch out a living up there. Trapping beaver on permit, bounty on coyotes, bringing down a load of wood now and then, working as a hay hand, once in a while. One time he ran a band of broken-mouthed ewes, got a wool and lamb crop off them. Doesn't take much to buy soda, bacon, and flour."

The road was climbing now, and soon we would start up the ascent of the canyon.

"If Fairweather dies, what will become of Little Bidd?" Mike asked, shifting the gears into low. "Reckon the Runkles will take her?"

"They have no legal claim to her," I said. "Old Fairweather doesn't want them to get her."

"She's a cute little tyke," Mike said. "I always used to take her some candy when I went up that way fishing. I'd hate to see her get taken back by the sawmill folks. They're so mixed up you can't tell Orts from Simpsons or Runkles from Orts. They're a swell mess of cats."

I made no comment.

"Th old man won't have anything to leave her," Mike went on. "The county will probably have to bury him as it is. He hasn't any stock now, has he?"

"A team, I guess, and Klondike, his pack burro," I replied.

"You always get me, Doc," Mike marvelled, "—you always know all about folks. I always wondered how you got them to let old Fairweather keep Little Bidd. That women's club was going to have you run out of town."

"Now, Mike," I said, "you're getting nosy."

I was glad the road had begun to twist and turn in the canyon. Mike would have to settle down to some good stiff driving, and it would keep him from asking too many questions.

I HAD never seen the roads in the canyon worse. We went through mud and over washouts, and I sure held on to my breath around some of the sharp curves, as there wasn't much else to hang on to. Once in a while you could hear the rocks bouncing down the canyon wall where the roadbed on the outside gave way. I began to think men were fools who would risk their necks for a dying old man and a child who by



Listen to
Fibber McGee and Molly
every Tuesday night
over CBC

"Well, Heavenly Days
...what a heavenly glaze!"

Heavenly, indeed, is the word for the lovely sheen Johnson's Self-Polishing Glo-Coat puts on your linoleum!



S. C. Johnson & Son, Limited
Brantford, Canada

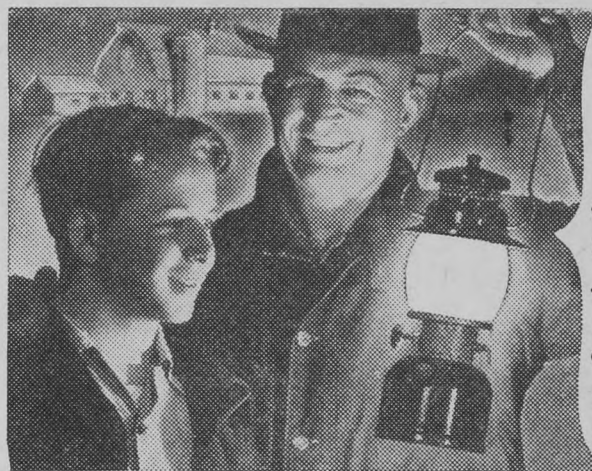


Just apply and let dry! Pour a little Glo-Coat on your clean floor, and spread it around. In only 20 minutes your floor is shining! Regular Glo-Coat care lengthens linoleum's life . . . preserves its lovely pattern . . . makes cleaning easier.



JOHNSON'S Self-Polishing GLO-COAT

by the makers of Johnson's Wax



Son,
it's the
finest
light a
farmer
can have!

Floodlights 100 FT. Area!

Always Use
Genuine Coleman
Mantles
and
Parts!



Yes, and safe even for a youngster to use. Tip it over—roll it around—fuel can't spill. Barn and farmyard night chores demand steady, broadspreading light. The Coleman Lantern gives it, so like broad daylight you work with daytime ease and speed.

Storm and rain-proof—a 105-mile gale can't put it out. A dime's worth of fuel yields many hours of light.

Gasoline and kerosene models to suit your pocketbook and every outdoor need. Equipped with genuine Pyrex globe. Your local dealer may be able to supply you now or very soon. New Coleman household lamps and irons are on the way too.

Coleman

LAMP AND STOVE CO. LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

**PARDON ME WHILE I CHANGE
FEATHERS—AND GET BACK
ON THIS RESEARCH FARM
JOB OF LAYING EGGS**



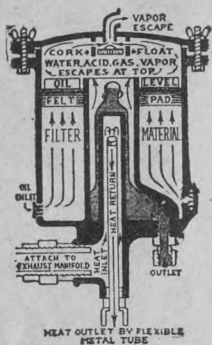
TO DATE, 11,527 birds on our Research Farm have laid 1,479,606 eggs.

We're giving you these figures because a detailed record was kept on these hens in some of our research work with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min.

It is this work that has helped us improve the Pan-a-min formula.

It is from these records that we are able to tell you Research Farm hens on Pan-a-min lay as many as 23 extra eggs per bird per year. These records give us utmost confidence in recommending that you use this product in your poultry ration. Get Pan-a-min from your Dr. Hess Dealer.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN—and other Dr. Hess Products for Poultry



**Thousands of RECLAIMOS
Are Saving Money Everyday On
Canadian Farmers' Tractors, Trucks, Cars!**

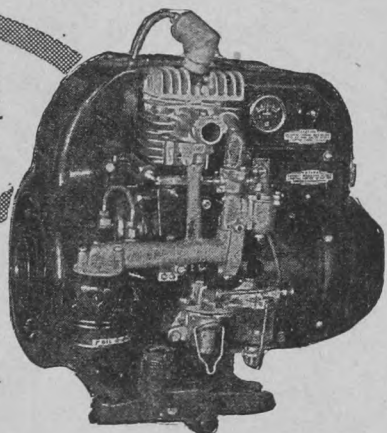
You, too, by installing a Reclamo on your gas or Diesel motor, can save dollars by eliminating undue motor wear and oil changes, for Reclamo, by filtration and evaporation, removes all solids and water and fuel dilution from the oil.

Write for Literature Today.

RECLAIMO COMPANY (CANADA)
301A 10th Ave. W. CALGARY, ALTA.

All The Electric Power You Want

Brighten living on your farm, lighten your daily tasks, solve the problem of help shortage with one of the 65 models of F-M Electric Generating Plants, ranging in output from 350 watts to 35,000 watts.



**FAIRBANKS-MORSE
ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT**

If your farm is not reached by commercial power lines, you needn't do without the advantages of electricity. A Fairbanks-Morse Electric Generating Plant will give them all. The original cost is low; the average operating cost is about one quart of fuel per kilowatt (1000 watt) hours at rated capacity. You can have as much or as

little power as you need. F-M Electric Plants range in size from those supplying simple lighting for homes, to those furnishing complete light and power for the largest farm. They are simple to install, being shipped complete in one unit, ready for service anywhere. All F-M Plants are guaranteed for one year.

Write to the nearest F-M Branch for full details.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO. LIMITED
TORONTO WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

USE THIS COUPON

Please send me full details on F-M Electric Generating Plants.

Name.....

Address..... C.G.4

all rights hadn't had any business being born.

Inch by inch we slid and eased our way up the winding mountainside. Mike was taking a deep pride in his homemade jeep. The water was boiling over the 20-mile bridge, but after close inspection we crawled over it.

"I hope the old baby holds until we get back," Mike said. "Haven't given this contraption of mine any hurdle workouts yet."

We maneuvered the hairpin turns of Horseshoe Hill and drove up into the clearing in front of Fairweather's cabin a little before 12.

Mike stretched and lit a cigarette. "You better come in," I said. "I'm likely to be here awhile."

"No, I'll sit out here and smoke," he said.

I knew I couldn't drag Mike into the cabin. He'd always drive me anywhere I wanted to go, but he always stayed outside, even in zero weather.

Hall met me at the door.

"He's pretty low, Dr. Evans," he said, "I wanted to send for Granny Simpson, but old Fairweather wouldn't have it. Now he's been in a coma for over an hour."

When I looked at Fairweather, I knew he had almost no time left. I knew whatever it was he had to tell me would go with him into eternity.

"Where's Little Bidd?" I asked.

Hall pointed to the half loft over my head where Little Bidd slept. She was lying on her stomach, peeking over the edge of the rough planking like a little pack rat, her round black eyes as intent and shiny.

"Why don't you go out and sit with Mike in the car?" I suggested. "Get him to tell you about the new baby he has at his house."

"I can't get her to budge from there," Hall said. "She won't even come down to eat."

I set about trying to do all I could for Fairweather, which wasn't much, and I marvelled at the dogged beating of that stout old heart within.

HALL went out to have a smoke with Mike, and I realized Little Bidd was slowly coming down the ladder from the loft.

She was simply dressed in her mail-order clothes. Her face was clean, and from the crooked part in her hair I knew she had tried to comb it herself. She came up to me and stood quietly near the bed.

I looked down at her—at her strong, tanned little face, her brows straight and almost black, heavy lashes which batted against her cheeks occasionally. There was something wistful and pitiful in her face as she looked at the figure on the bed. Her little hand went out and she smoothed the pillow near the white head.

I knew I couldn't send her back to the Runkles, the Simpsons, and the Orts any more than Fairweather could.

I turned and went out to the lean-to porch for some fresh air.

I looked out over the clearing at the steady rain. In a small wire enclosure I saw Fairweather's garden patch, green rows against the rich, black mountain loam. I saw the lean-to barn with its small pole hay crib beside it. Near the barn Klondike and the team stood, their tails and backs to the rain. I heard the bell of the milk cow as she grazed in the little swale below the barn.

I looked at the pile of rocks before the cabin, the whitened deer horns piled on top, at old Fairweather's pickaxes on nails beside the door, and I felt around me the deep peace and quiet beauty of the hills.

I realized I was seeing another phase of the old West passing before my eyes. To my knowledge old Fairweather was the last old prospector in the Saw Tooth Range. The last of the hardy band of men who sought the end of the rainbow in vain.

Once again I thought of my obligation to Little Bidd. It would be a lot to ask of Judith—taking this strange child into our home—but I knew there was room in our hearts and our home for her. At least we could try. And I knew I would always care for Little Bidd until she was old enough to care for herself, for if it hadn't been for me, she wouldn't be in there now.

When I went back to the bedside,



**YOUR MUSCLES
ARE
CALLING FOR HELP**

• Answer these exhaustion calls! Pat on Sloan's Liniment at the first signal of muscle-distress! Overworked muscles require new oxygen from your blood-stream. Speed this action, by patting on Sloan's Liniment, where pain is most severe. Applying Sloan's, stimulates the blood supply to the fatigued areas, helps bring you faster relief from pain. The new blood sweeps out old blood, laden with lactic acids, due to strenuous work. Remember, the harder and longer you work, the more urgently you may need Sloan's Liniment.

22Y

**SLOAN'S
LINIMENT**

MOUSE-COP

The New and BETTER MOUSE

No mixing, muss or fuss, **KILLER**
Safer than pastes or
powders, easier than traps.

ONLY 25¢
YOUR DEALER OR MAIL POSTPAID

FAIRVIEW CHEMICAL CO. LTD.
REGINA

Fairweather's pulse was weaker, and by some strange sense Little Bidd knew almost before I did when the end came. It wasn't right, I suppose, to have let her stay, but I just couldn't send her away.

She didn't cry; she just stood there looking down at the scuffed toes on her shoes.

I sat down in a chair by the window and took her in my lap. She didn't try to get down. She just sat there quietly, looking out the window at the rain.

"Little Bidd," I said after a few minutes, "we'll have to take him away. We'll have to take him down to Redwater, but I think he'd like to be laid away up here in the hills. He loved the hills."

She regarded me with her sharp black eyes.

"Old Fairweather wasn't much for show," I went on. "He wouldn't want a lot of money spent on a funeral. We can have a service and lay him to rest where he lived so long. We might lay him to rest out there on the slope under the big spruce."

"The big tree over there?" she asked, pointing.

"Yes," I told her, "that's the one."

She got down from my lap, walked back to the bed, and stood for a long time looking at old Fairweather's face.

I guess I'm queer about some things, but I've never been one to cover the face of the dead. It always kind of makes me feel I'm slamming a door on them.

"No," she said, turning to me, "Salty Benton had a casket and pretty flowers. They had pretty singing, too. I think Fairweather would like that."

I hadn't realized before that Little Bidd had any idea what a funeral was. But I remembered now she and Fairweather had come down with the Vestley's to Salty Benton's funeral.

"Would it cost a whole lot?" she asked. It occurred to me that I was a fool to mention money. Most eight-year-olds wouldn't have thought about expenses being involved.

She looked thoughtfully at me a moment and then climbed up the ladder to the loft. She soon returned with an old alligator wallet.

"Is that enough to give old Fairweather a good funeral?" she asked, handing it to me.

I opened the wallet and looked in. There was \$40 in bills.

I couldn't speak just then. I tried to find my voice.

She must have taken my pause for doubt, for she was up the ladder again like a chipmunk up a tree. It sounded as if she were dragging something heavy over the floor.

"It's too heavy for me," she said from the edge of the loft.

I could see she was holding a canvas ore sack at the edge of the flooring. I climbed up the ladder, and she opened the sack and thrust her hand inside. When it came out she held four solid-gold nuggets in her palm.

I sank down on the edge of the loft. I felt myself begin to shake all over, as if I had a chill. I felt like someone having a nightmarish dream. I filled my own hand with nuggets.

"Where did these come from?" I asked in a hoarse whisper.

"Old Fairweather found them," she said evenly. "There are more sacks under my bunk."

I REALIZED I'd broken out in a cold sweat. I almost shouted for Hall and Mike, but for some unknown reason I held my tongue.

Old Fairweather had found the Lost Lady Mine! He'd found the Lost Lady, and Little Bidd was heir to it. That was

what he had wanted to tell me.

I rolled the nuggets around in my hand to convince myself this wasn't a dream.

"Where did he find them?" I asked.

"I don't know," she said. "Just while he was out prospecting."

I wiped my forehead. If only I had got here sooner! Why hadn't old Fairweather told Hall? The old man must have told Little Bidd, or left some map for me!

"Think, Little Bidd!" I urged. "Didn't he leave a letter or a little piece of paper with drawing on it showing where he got these?"

She shook her head.

"He must have!" I exclaimed in desperation. "Think, Little Bidd—think!"

"He was awful touchy about those little yellow rocks," she said. "He said they were just like green chokecherries. Too many of 'em would pucker up your mouth and give you the bellyache. Fairweather told me I must never tell anyone but you about them."

Last night, before he got so sick, he made me promise. He said not to tell Hall, even. And old Fairweather said you'd skin me alive if I told anybody about them after he was gone."

"And you are sure he didn't tell you where he found the yellow rocks? Sure he didn't have a piece of paper he wanted you to give me?"

"No," said Little Bidd stoutly.

Like one in a trance I looked down on the old man's face. It might have been the way the light struck it or the angle at which I looked upon it, but I could have sworn that old Fairweather smiled. And as I looked at his face, little by little the truth came to me.

He had found the Lost Lady. When, I had no idea. It could have been before he took Little Bidd, or after. From its store he'd provided for her wants, but after that, as far as the world was concerned, it was still the Lost Lady Mine.

Little Bidd as one more mouth to feed would be left alone to live a normal life under my care, but as heiress to the Lost Lady she would have an entirely different life to face. Little Bidd with a fortune would have drawn the Runkles, Orts, and Simpsons out of the hills like night crawlers in a rain.

As I still gazed at Fairweather I realized this was another of those strange secrets a doctor is forced to keep in his lifetime, and I doubted very much if anyone would believe me if I told the truth.

"That's right," I said to Little Bidd. "We'll never tell anyone about the yellow rocks. Maybe some day, Little Bidd, you will understand why. This must remain a secret between you and me . . . and him."

I helped her hide her treasure. It would have to wait until tomorrow, when I could come back alone.

"Get your coat and hat, Little Bidd," I said. "I'm taking you home with me."

"Are you going to take care of me like old Fairweather said?" she asked.

"Yes."

"And will you take care of Klondike and Roanie, and Rusty and Stub?"

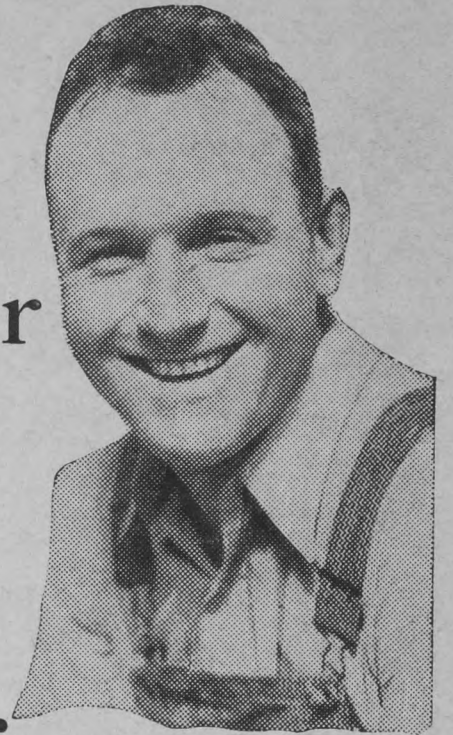
"Yes, we'll get Hall to help."

She got her coat and hat from the wooden peg by her bed, and as we climbed down the ladder together, I could feel her tears on my hand.

At the foot of the ladder I held the child close to me.

"Wise old Fairweather," I thought, as I looked down at the top of her little blue hat. "Most everyone would have thought him crazy, but I wish our world had more of his wisdom and good sense."

Another policyholder reports...



"I AM the third generation of farmers in my family to be insured in The Mutual Life of Canada. I have two sons, 12 and 15 years of age, and I have protected them, and my wife, with Ordinary Life Insurance, because I want them to be able to carry on without struggling if anything happens to me.

"BUT I also want to be sure that my boys, who love farming and are a great help to me, will have farms of their own some day. If I live I shall help them, and advise them; and, because of my life insurance, if I am not here there will be enough money for each of them to make a down payment on a farm of his own, and my wife will have an income in addition.

"AS A Mutual Life policyholder I urge farmers to investigate the merits of the Company and the attractive plans of special interest to farmers."

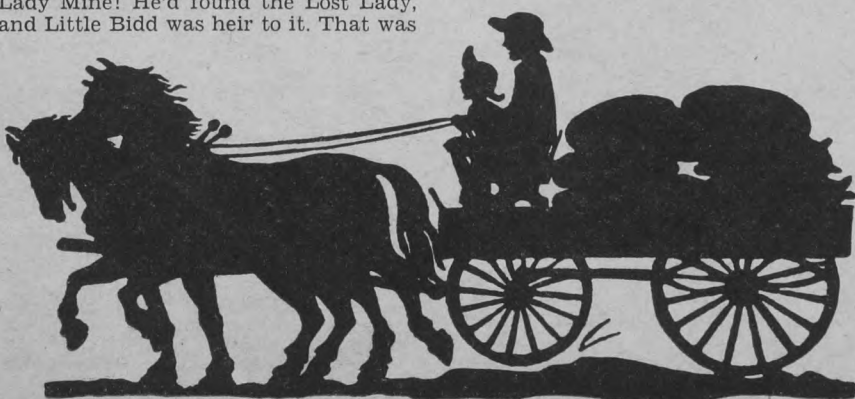
EVIDENCE of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders.

Have a Mutual Life representative explain the special features of this Company . . . and let him help you select a policy adapted to your particular circumstances.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE • WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Low Cost
Life Insurance
Since 1869



CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The eighteenth year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 29th, 1945.

It was the sixth war year. Both volume and result of operations were determined largely by war conditions.

In each year since the beginning of the war, dramatic increases have been achieved in Live Stock and general Agricultural production. These were reflected in corresponding increases in volume of Packinghouse operations

In the year under review the increase in volume continued, but at a reduced pace.

The following table sets up, for the last pre-war year (ended March, 1939),—and for the war period, the record of Canada Packers' operations in terms of—

- A. Dollar Sales
- B. Weight of product sold
- C. Net Profit
- D. Profit as percentage of Sales
- E. Profit per pound

TABLE NO. 1

Year Ended	A Dollar Sales	B Weight of Product Sold	C Net Profit	D Profit as % of Sales	E Profit per Pound
March, 1939	\$77,225,732	800,763,592 lbs.	\$1,238,736	1.6%	1/6c
March, 1940	88,205,639	913,251,116	1,667,809	1.9	1/5
March, 1941	110,291,839	1,091,263,352	1,555,028	1.4	1/7
March, 1942	144,509,292	1,228,029,942	1,611,465	1.1	1/8
March, 1943	169,141,671	1,328,616,840	1,611,418	.95	1/8
March, 1944	206,155,938	1,582,932,568	1,687,587	.82	1/9
March, 1945	228,398,111	1,698,326,055	1,824,811	.80	1/9
INCREASE					
1945 over 1939..	196%	112%	47%		
1945 over 1944..	11%	7%	8%		

WARTIME INVENTORY RESERVE

Following World War I, losses of the deflation period (1920-21) wiped out the wartime profits of most Canadian Packing companies. So severe were those losses that ultimately they made necessary a widespread reorganization of the Industry.

By reason of inflation-control measures erected during World War II, it is hoped that post-war losses will this time be much less severe. Nevertheless, at some stage following the war, deflation losses seem inevitable. Prices of Live Stock products have advanced to levels which,—it would seem,—can not be permanently maintained.

This view is supported by the following table, which compares present prices with those of 1939.

TABLE NO. 2
COMPARISON PRICES LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS
1945 AND 1939

	Average March, 1945	Average March, 1939
Good Steers, live, Toronto	\$11.54	\$ 6.78
Hogs, B-1, dressed, Toronto	19.42*	12.25
Lambs, live, Toronto	14.95	9.10
Chickens, Milk Fed A, Toronto	.35	.24½
Eggs, "A" Large, Toronto	.35	.21½
Creamery Butter, Toronto	.43½*	.21¾
Cheese, f.o.b. factory, Ontario	.23*	.11

*Subsidies, Federal plus Provincial, included in 1945 prices—

Hogs—\$1.62 per 100 lbs. Butter—8½¢ per lb. Cheese—3¢ per lb.

To meet the anticipated Inventory losses, in each war year a sum has been set aside as Wartime Inventory Reserve. That sum for the year

under review was \$581,000.00. The total reserve set up during the war period has been—

YEAR ENDED

March, 1940	.....	\$ 579,000.00
March, 1941	.....	380,000.00
March, 1942	.....	1,310,000.00
March, 1943	.....	650,000.00
March, 1944	.....	500,000.00
March, 1945	.....	581,000.00
Total	.....	\$4,000,000.00

This total of four million dollars may be too much or too little. No one at present can tell. It is hoped it may prove too much, in which case a portion of it will ultimately be transferred to the Profit and Loss Account. That all of it might be needed may be seen from the following facts:—

1. To convert this year's Inventory (March 29, 1945) to the price basis of the last pre-war year (March 30, 1939), a reserve would be required of \$5,600,000
2. In the deflation years following World War I,—(1920-21), the four companies now comprising Canada Packers, made a combined loss of \$5,500,000

Upon all the sums set aside as Wartime Inventory Reserve, full Income Taxes have been paid, and except that they may be needed to offset Post-war Inventory losses, these sums might properly be treated as profits.

Had this course been followed, and had no Inventory Reserve been set up, Columns C, D, E in Table No. 1 would have appeared as follows:—

TABLE NO. 3

Year Ended	Profit	Profit as Percentage of Sales	Profit per Pound
March, 1939	\$1,238,736	1.6%	1/6c
March, 1940	2,246,809	2.5	1/4
March, 1941	1,935,028	1.8	1/6
March, 1942	2,921,465	2.0	1/4
March, 1943	2,261,418	1.3	1/6
March, 1944	2,187,587	1.1	1/7
March, 1945	2,405,811	1.1	1/7
* * *			

TABLE NO. 4

Out of each \$1.00 of Sales in the respective years, the following sums were paid:—

	1945	1939
To Producers, chiefly for live stock	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	80 $\frac{3}{8}$ c
To Employees (salaries, wages and bonus)	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
To Service Organizations	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
To Suppliers	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{2}{8}$
To Bondholders	..	$\frac{1}{4}$
Taxes	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Total paid to persons other than Shareholders	98 $\frac{5}{8}$ c	97 $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Set aside for Depreciation	$\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
	99 c	98 $\frac{3}{8}$ c
Remainder—retained for the benefit of Shareholders	1 c	1 $\frac{5}{8}$
Set aside for Wartime Inventory Reserve	$\frac{1}{4}$	—
Remainder, Net Profit	$\frac{3}{4}$ c	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ c
Paid to Shareholders as dividends	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Balance retained as Working Capital for extension and improvement of the business	$\frac{3}{8}$ c	$\frac{7}{8}$ c
* * *		

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

During the year, effect was given to the plan of subdividing the Shares, announced in the last Annual Report. The Capital structure of the Company is now as follows:—

Bonds	None
'A' Shares, carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of \$1.50 per share	400,000 shares
Amount of dividend	\$ 600,000
'B' Shares, upon which is paid a present dividend of 50c per share	800,000 shares
Amount of dividend	\$ 400,000
Total Dividend	\$1,000,000
* * *	

WAR AND POST-WAR PLANT EXTENSION

During the war years, due to greatly increased volume, the strain upon the physical equipment of the plants has been severe. Plant extension has necessarily been held to a minimum, but expenditure for upkeep has been much increased.

Sums charged to Fixed Capital during the war period are revealed by the following:—

Fixed Assets (Balance Sheet, 1945)	\$23,720,750
Fixed Assets (Balance Sheet, 1939)	\$21,636,385
Additions to Fixed Assets during war period	\$ 2,084,365

Plans have already been completed for a substantial programme of plant replacement and extension in the post-war period. So far as possible, construction will be delayed until a slackening occurs in general industrial activity.

* * *

Following the close of the war in Europe, it is appropriate that this Report should deal with two main subjects:—

1. A review of the performance of the Packing Industry during the war period.
2. An estimate of the outlook for Live Stock in the post-war years.

1. THE WARTIME RECORD OF THE PACKING INDUSTRY

The first, and paramount duty of the Industry was that it manage to process the greatly increased deliveries of Live Stock. That this was not a simple matter is evident from the following comparison of inspected slaughterings for the years 1944 and 1939:—

TABLE NO. 5

NUMBER OF ANIMALS PROCESSED, INSPECTED HOUSES

	1944	1939	Increase
Hogs	8,766,441	3,628,369	142%
Cattle	1,354,104	872,574	55%
Sheep and Lambs	949,096	786,274	21%
Calves	660,556	679,922	—3%

Increase in total weight of meat produced, 113%*

*Average warm dressed weight of animals killed:—

	1944	1939
Hogs	165.4 lbs.	150.4 lbs.
Cattle	502.1	466.2
Sheep and Lambs	43.5	42.3
Calves	119.2	106.6

Authority: Meat Board, Ottawa.

Considering that plant capacity in 1939 was in scale approximately with then marketings, the task of coping with this enormous increase in volume was a difficult one.

Substantial extensions in plant were, of course, necessary; but in the main the handling of the increased deliveries was achieved by 'adjustments', especially by increase in numbers of personnel and of shifts. Proof that the job was effectively done lies in the fact that only in two short periods throughout the 5½ years was the flow of Live Stock slowed up, due to congestion at the plants.

Next to the obligation of processing this great increase of volume, was that of doing the job at a reasonable margin of profit.

In respect of profit, the facts are not available for the total Industry. Canada Packers is the largest single unit, and its results probably fairly indicate those of the Industry as a whole.

A comparison has already been given (Table No. 4) of the years 1939 and 1945. But a comparison of the six-year war period with the six-year pre-war period gives a more complete picture. This is presented in the following table, No. 6.

TABLE NO. 6

COMPARISON OF OPERATING RESULTS

6 year pre-war period, 1934-1939, inclusive,
and 6 year war period, 1940-1945, inclusive

	Pre-war Period 1934-1939	War-Period 1940-1945	Percentage Increase
Average Sales	\$68,057,735	\$157,783,748	132%
Average Profit before Taxes	1,696,369	3,857,794	127%
Average Taxes	379,985	2,198,108	478%
Average Net Profit (after Taxes)	1,316,384	1,659,686	26%
Average Net Profit as percentage of Sales (d as to a)	1.9%	1.05%	decrease 45%

In summary, therefore, the record is as follows:—

The essential job of processing increased deliveries of Live Stock was accomplished without block, and without invoking financial assistance from the Government.

Many war contracts involved large advances by the Government for plant. And in most cases the contracts provided for a profit (before taxes) of 5 per cent.

The profit of the Packing Industry (before taxes) was approximately 2.45 per cent.

Of this, 1.4 per cent was returned to the Government, as Income and Excess Profits Tax, leaving a net profit to the Industry of 1.05 per cent.

2. OUTLOOK FOR LIVE STOCK IN THE POST-WAR YEARS

The increase in Canadian Live Stock production was a vital factor in the Allied war effort. Credit for this achievement belongs entirely to the Canadian Farmer. The Packing Industry can claim no part of it. The Packer is simply the processing element in the Live Stock Industry. His

volume is determined entirely by the numbers of Live Stock brought to market.

Cattle and Hog populations are now at levels much higher than those of any pre-war date. When war demand is over, the surplus will be such that, unless outlets can be maintained much larger than those of the pre-war period, the increased production in itself might become a threat to the level of Live Stock prices.

What, then, is the prospect for Live Stock prices in the post-war years?

Concerning the period immediately ahead, there is no doubt. The outlet is assured. Great Britain has already contracted to buy (at present prices) all the Beef and all the Pork product which Canada can ship, up to the end of 1946.

As to the period 1947 forward, the problems of Cattle and Hogs must be considered separately.

CATTLE

Cattle production in Canada has always been limited by the fact that production costs are higher than in Southern hemisphere countries, especially Argentina, Brazil and Australasia. For this reason, Canada has not, in the past, been able to compete in the open Beef markets of the world. The chief open market has been Great Britain. However, though excluded from the open markets, Canada has had a measure of preference in the chief protected market, viz., United States. To that country, until wartime controls diverted the flow, Canada shipped about 200,000 Cattle yearly. And her production of Cattle was regulated roughly to meet Canadian domestic requirements, plus the 200,000 head shipped to United States.

On July 1st, 1942, for reasons of war expediency, an embargo was placed against this movement of Canadian Beef Cattle to United States. Thereafter, the flow of Canada's surplus Beef was to Great Britain. During 1944, shipments of Beef totalled 106,000,000 lbs. During 1945, it is expected shipments will be substantially heavier.

However, Great Britain cannot be counted upon as a permanent market for Canadian Beef. When world supplies catch up with world demand, it seems certain Canada will again find herself unable to compete with Beef from Southern hemisphere countries. It is hoped that Canada's outlet to United States by that time will have been re-opened, and possibly, enlarged. That outlet has always been, and will again be, of vital importance to the Canadian Cattle Producer.

In the long run it may be necessary that Canada adjust her Cattle population to the same principle as in the pre-war period:—that of meeting domestic requirements for Beef, plus agreed shipments to United States.

But this does not mean returning to the numbers of 1939. Canadian requirements will be much heavier than in the pre-war years. Per capita consumption of Beef has advanced from 53.2 lbs. in 1939 to 61.7 lbs. in 1944. If purchasing power permitted, Canada's Beef consumption could easily advance to 70 lbs. per capita. (In 1943 it actually reached 69.3 lbs.). Out of the war has come a new understanding of the nutritional value of meats as a protective food, also a new concept of the importance to the nation of maintaining its chief asset, viz., the health of its citizens, at the highest possible level.

An enlightened National policy should see to it that the experience of the '30's shall not be repeated, when great stores of unsaleable food depressed its Agriculture, while, at the same time, a large section of its population went undernourished. The establishment of a high internal standard of nutrition would in itself be an important safeguard of the welfare of Canadian Agriculture.

HOGS

As a Hog producer, Canada's position is fundamentally different from that in respect of Cattle. For Canada can produce Bacon Hogs as cheaply as any other country, and, therefore, can meet all comers in the world markets. As in the case of Beef, the chief open market is Great Britain.

The end of the war finds Canada the chief producer of Bacon type Hogs. In 1944, Canadian production was probably equal to that of all other countries combined.

In the past, Canada's position on the British Bacon market has been a subsidiary one. The leading position was held by Denmark. In the

immediate pre-war period Denmark shipped to Great Britain approximately double the quantity shipped by Canada, and received a price approximately 8 shillings per cwt. higher than that paid for Canadian Bacon.

The responsibility for this situation lay entirely with Canada.

Canadian Bacon was inferior in quality to Danish.

And Canadian shipments were irregular.

Three conditions are necessary if Canada, in the post-war period, is to retain first position on the British market.

1. Shipments must be in substantial quantity,—at least 400,000,000 lbs. yearly.
2. These shipments must be in even weekly volume,—i.e., approximately 8,000,000 lbs. per week.
3. Above all, the Bacon must be at least equal in quality to Bacon from any other source.

In the British Bacon market, the war has presented to Canada an opportunity she never had before. When (in 1940) Danish and other Continental shipments to Great Britain were cut off, an appeal was made to the Canadian Farmer to fill this gap. His response was such that Canadian exports were stepped up from 186,000,000 lbs. in 1939 to:—

1940	....	....	....	....	344,000,000 lbs.
1941	....	....	....	....	461,000,000 lbs.
1942	....	....	....	....	525,000,000 lbs.
1943	....	....	....	....	560,000,000 lbs.
1944	....	....	....	....	692,000,000 lbs.

Today, Canada stands first as the source of Bacon for the British market.

But she can retain that position only upon the three conditions mentioned above. And it is imperative that Canada begin at once to put herself in a position to fulfil those conditions.

Fortunately, she may have the benefit of a period of grace. For Danish Bacon will probably not come to Great Britain for a period of many months, as it will be urgently needed on the Continent.

It is unfortunate that at this juncture deliveries of Hogs in Canada are light. For the first seven months of 1945 (January to July, inclusive), Hogs processed at inspected plants have totalled

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,624,499
The corresponding number for 1944 was	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,648,956
A decrease of	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,024,457
or 55.8 per cent.					

This decrease has been due chiefly to shortage of manpower on the farms. That shortage is likely to be relieved within the next four or five months. The breeding season for Hogs is now at hand. Farmers can feel reasonably sure that by farrowing time of Hogs bred now, the acute labour shortage will be past.

Canada cannot export 8 million pounds of Bacon weekly unless breedings are stepped up at once. In Ontario and Quebec the prospect for breedings is encouraging. For in these Provinces a good feed crop seems assured.

However, the key area is the West. If Canada is to produce the essential numbers of Hogs, most of them must come from the Prairie Provinces. Unfortunately, the crop on the Prairies is not encouraging. Certain areas will be short of feed.

It is important that those farmers who have feed should understand the issues at stake. To hold first place on the British Bacon market is the key objective in Canadian agricultural policy. A consideration of the basic facts makes this clear.

Canada produces, and must continue to produce, a large total surplus of farm products. That surplus must be sold abroad. It follows, therefore, that the surplus should be converted into those products in which Canada can compete in the open markets of the world. Of these, the two chief products are Wheat and Bacon. In respect of Wheat, Canada's position is assured. She produces the highest grade Wheat and her cost of production is competitive.

However, if Canada's agricultural surplus were produced mostly in the form of Wheat, world markets could not absorb it. That became clear in 1929. Therefore, another large surplus outlet is necessary. The only other World product which Canada can produce in competition with all comers is Bacon.

For the first time in her history, Canada holds first position in the great open market for Bacon,—viz., Great Britain. But Canada cannot retain that position unless she contrives to ship approximately 8 million pounds of Bacon weekly. If she succeeds in holding first place as a Wheat exporter (which she can) and, at the same time, in retaining her present position in the British Bacon market, Canada will have an assured outlet for her total farm surplus.

* * *

These are the facts which make it so important to increase Hog breedings during the coming months—particularly in Western Canada.

A further fact is of almost equal importance. The maintenance of Bacon shipments at the 8 million pound (weekly) level would in itself become an invaluable aid to cattle prices. For such a scale of Bacon exports, by reducing the quantities of Pork product available in Canada, would thereby increase domestic demand for Beef.

In this report, it has already been pointed out that a high domestic demand is the chief prop to Cattle prices in Canada.

* * *

The Directors feel that reference must be made in this Report to the recent strike of Canada Packers' employees. The Report goes to the printers in advance of the arbitration hearings. Therefore, comment must be confined to non-controversial aspects of the incident.

The strike began at Toronto on July 17th with a walkout of a group of the Cattle Killing Division. On one point there is no dispute. This walkout was in contravention of the agreement between the Company and the Union. Had the grievance procedure been invoked at once, the point at issue would have been settled without difficulty. It happened that the National Officers of the Union were not immediately available, and by reason of the delay, a secondary point of controversy intervened. This secondary issue is to be dealt with by the Arbitration Tribunal, and cannot here be discussed. On this secondary issue all the employees of the Company's Toronto plants walked out.

Later, employees at the Peterborough, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver plants declared sympathetic strikes. In each case the sympathetic strike was called without any discussion as to the right or wrong of the points at issue at Toronto. The dispute was threatening to spread almost to the whole Packing Industry of Canada when The Honourable Charles Daley, Minister of Labour for Ontario, suggested a plan of arbitration to which both the Union and Company agreed.

The Company concedes without reserve the right of employees to be represented by the Union of their choice. Also, that an obligation rests upon the Company to take all reasonable steps towards co-operation with the Union. When difficulties arise, which from time to time are inevitable, the Company pledges itself immediately to invoke the various steps of grievance procedure, and to implement promptly the decisions arrived at. Such action will not avoid a sudden flare-up, unless the Union is also able and willing similarly to invoke the grievance procedure step by step, and to enforce upon its members the decisions arrived at.

The fact that an incident, which should have been adjusted in a half-hour, blew up into a strike which threatened to close most of the packing plants in Canada, suggests that more clear-cut safeguards should exist for quick and sure adjustment of disputes. It is hoped the pending arbitration proceedings will result in the adoption of such safeguards.

The strike cost the Company approximately \$300,000.00.

Loss of wages to employees was approximately \$165,000.00.

* * *

The Company has continued its policy of distributing to employees of all ranks, a substantial portion of its profits.

The Bonus distributed for the year under review was	\$1,060,000.00
Dividends to Shareholders were	\$ 900,000.00
Total Bonuses distributed in the last ten years have been	\$6,168,000.00
Dividends to Shareholders in the same period	\$7,400,000.00

J. S. McLEAN,
President.

Toronto, August 10th, 1945

Extra copies of this report are available and so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto, 9.

A CO-OP. GOES MODERN

Continued from page 9

Poets have declared ere this that celestial benedictions sometimes assume a dark disguise. Perhaps that is the way we should view the disastrous fire which occurred in December, 1941, and completely wiped out the store and all its contents. During that year sales had amounted to \$185,000. Immediately, the Directors applied themselves to the building of a new store, and it was determined that it should be fully modern in every respect. The new store, which was opened July 23, 1942, is a 90x90 foot concrete structure, with a full basement, main floor and mezzanine, involving the use of more than 33 tons of reinforcing steel and 1,150 cubic yards of cement. The building contains a fireproof furnace room, air conditioning system, fan type of hot air heating, public rest room, quarters for the staff, ample provision for loading and unloading freight shipments, and a system of refrigeration, as well as ample lighting on the main floor to the extent of 1.7 watts per square foot; and store fixtures and equipment of latest design.

The original 20 members have now grown to about 1,000, according to Mr. Archibald; and the Association, although wayward for a number of years, is now firmly anchored on the rock of Rochdale co-operative principles. Due to the fire late in 1941 no rebates on purchases (patronage dividend) were paid in 1942, but these were resumed in 1943. In 1944, a rebate of eight per cent was paid on purchases, of which half was in cash and the other half in shares. One share is \$5.00, and no member may hold more than 50 shares. I understand it is the practice to pay the eight per cent dividend all in cash to those who hold the maximum number of shares. Approximately 12 per cent of the business is done with non-members. Prospective members can pay \$1.00 down and earn the balance of the share cost; and when they have one share paid for, they are entitled to vote. Shares of members moving away may be purchased by other members or by the association, a fifty-cent transfer fee being charged for each 50 shares. No member is under contract to trade with the association, but I understood that out of nearly 1,000 members not more than 10 are non-customers who hold the right to vote. The Association is a member of the B.C. Co-operative Wholesale Society, which was organized only after the war began. Some use is made of the wholesale, as agent or broker. Sales made by the store include nearly everything, except chemical fertilizers, which are handled by the Co-operative Fruit Exchange, as are such items as picking bags and ladders.

More than 90 per cent of the sales made by the Association turn up as bank deposits. This means that there is very little credit, and last year only \$250 was written off on a business of \$337,000. Under the 29-day credit regula-

tion of the W.P.T.B., practically all business is cash, and though this regulation does not apply to farmers, it has done so in practice since about 1942. Nearly every customer of the store has a credit rating of some sort, and while this is at the discretion of the manager very largely, the principle of doing business on as nearly a cash basis as possible is supported by the Directors. In addition to the annual physical inventory and financial statement, there is a monthly trial balance, a quarterly statement, and a perpetual inventory for the monthly regulation of insurance premiums. Today, the only liability, aside from current accounts payable, is a building indebtedness of \$5,000.

Since a certain amount of farm produce, such as pigs, grain and eggs is purchased from producers, it is necessary for income tax purposes to divide the business into wholesale and retail operations. Something of the relative proportions of each may be gained from the fact that, for the year 1944, the net operating margin on producer business was \$1,277, and on consumer business \$27,262, which, combined, permitted more than \$28,500 to be transferred to General Reserve. Paid up capital in the Creston Valley Co-operative Association amounts to nearly \$40,000, fixed assets to nearly \$38,000, and merchandise inventory to almost \$46,000. It is of interest to note, also, that the Chairman of the Board of Directors receives \$5.00 for each meeting he attends, while other members of the Board receive \$4.00 each. This means that the men who devote their time and thought to directing the policy of the Association are not expected to work for nothing. Nevertheless, this cost is not excessive; and Mr. Archibald informed me that during the years 1942 and 1943, during the first of which the new building was being erected, he received a total of \$350.—H.S.F.

CALF CLUBS FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Continued from page 9

home, distribute them to the members of the Calf Clubs, and really try to get somewhere.

The plan as carried out since that time has followed pretty much the same pattern. A delegation is sent to the Moose Jaw Show and Sale, and includes the Agricultural Representative, whose function it is to provide the expert advice. In the fall of 1944, for example, a carload of 42 calves, mostly Angus, were purchased at a price of \$10.40 per hundred pounds. They averaged in weight around 400 pounds. Three clubs are involved, one at Brown's School, 10 miles southwest of Estevan; another at View Hill, eight miles north; and a third at Kingsford, 17 miles northeast. Brown's School has 28 members, View Hill 16 members, and Kingsford 18 members, making 62 in all. Twenty members had calves of their own this year, and consequently did not require any assist-



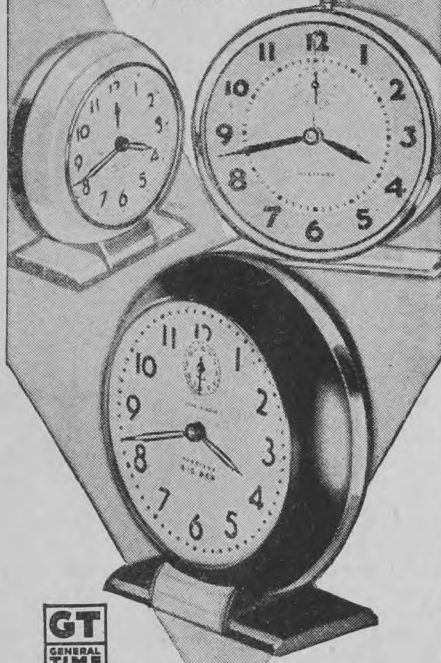
Left to right: Leon Gibson, Kingsford; Tilley Wetch, Estevan; and Ella Monte, Outram, Presidents of the Kingsford, View Hill and Brown School Calf Clubs, pose with A. E. Turner, President, Estevan Rotary Club.

Having a Grand Champion calf brought a check for \$422 to Beverly Ellingson, Outram, while the Reserve Champion brought a similar check for \$257 to Ruby Lindgren, Estevan, from E. P. Rae, Chairman of the Calf Club Committee.

Tilley Wetch, President, and Harold Carlberg, Club Leader, of the View Hill Calf Club, pose behind Topper, Tilley's Calf Club entry.

It will pay you to WAIT FOR WESTCLOX

The Westclox family of clocks will be on your dealer's shelf again—just when, we cannot promise. Why not wait for Westclox beauty and dependability?



GT
GENERAL
TIME

BIG BEN
Keeps Canada On Time
WESTCLOX

WESTERN CLOCK CO. LIMITED, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

AN OPPORTUNITY

One of the Nation's largest companies, catering principally to farmer's needs is ready to place a valuable contract which should mean complete independence for a man fortunate enough to have the following qualifications: character record that will withstand investigation and proven ability to efficiently manage both himself and his own business. Financial status or age are not extremely important, but a car is necessary. Write the advertiser Box 168, Country Guide, Winnipeg.

HE WON'T STOP BAWLING TILL HE GETS PROTECTED WITH CUTTER VACCINES!



... made with the same care Cutter gives to products for human use. BLACKLEG for blackleg, PELMENAL and HEM-SEPTOL for both hemorrhagic septicemia and other related diseases. Always dependable. Ask your druggist!

Branches: Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg

CUTTER Laboratories • Berkeley, Calif., U.S.A.

QUILTS AND COMFORTERS

Beautifully made from your wool and cloth. Making charge \$1.85. One day service. Virgin wool batts \$1.15 F.O.B. Sifton.

CUSTOM WOOL CARDING

Your raw or washed wool carded into batts 72x90 inches. Washing 3 cents lb. Carding 25 cents pound. One day service.

SPIN-WELL CARDING MACHINES

Real money-makers. Card 3 pounds per hour. Ask your dealer. If he cannot supply write us. Wire combs for carding machines \$3.75 set delivered. Any size made to order.

SPIN-WELL SPINNING WHEELS
Thousands in use. Sewing Machine Attachments for Spinning.

SIFTON WOOL PRODUCTS

Box 104
Please send Catalog.

Name.....
Address.....

ance from the Rotary Club. When the carload of calves arrived, however, they were yarded, eartagged and drawn for by number. Each boy or girl rearing one of the club calves makes a cash payment of \$10, and signs a note at the bank for the remainder of the cost. Each club member is sponsored by a member of the Rotary Club, who manages to visit him or her once or twice each year. Each calf is tested for tuberculosis, and a veterinarian is paid to keep an eye on the health of each club calf. During the year also, the Agricultural Representative visits the club members and coaches them wherever necessary in the care and feeding of the calves. Once or twice during each winter, the Club entertains the boys and girls in town at some social evening, and generally speaking, each of the Calf Clubs puts on a social evening and dance sometime during the winter, which the Rotarians attended.

MEANWHILE, the calves are growing, quite innocent of the fact that when Estevan Fair time arrives, during the first week of July, they will have to face competition in an Inter-Club Achievement Day, for prizes offered by the Exhibition in its regular prize list and special prizes offered by the various breed associations and by several municipalities and individuals.

All this interested me greatly when George was telling me about it last winter, and I determined, if possible, to visit Estevan at Fair time and see the calves and their owners all together in one place. The Fair was held on July 2 and 3, and for judging purposes on the first day, the calves were divided into two classes, those over 800 pounds and those under. Twenty-four prizes were offered in each class, starting at \$10 and ending at \$200. The calves, of course, were not all equally good or equally well shown, so that there was plenty of difference in each class between the top and the bottom. They made an impressive show, and one of the pictures in connection with this article shows the animals of one class lined up after the judging was completed.

On the second day of the fair, the sale of Club calves took place. This is the grand finale, and the real measure of achievement for each club member. Every calf was washed and curried—fixed up so as to impress the buyer—and Auctioneer Hurst, from Weyburn, was on hand with his cane and most pleading manner so as to extract the last quarter cent possible out of the buyers from the big packing companies who had come down at the pressing invitation of the Rotary Club. They were all there, Burns and Swift Canadian and Canada Packers, as well as Messrs. Wellock and MacLeod, Estevan butchers, and Coxon from Carlyle.

First to learn the fate of her calf was Beverley Ellingson, Outram, of the Brown School Baby Beef Club. She had the honor of leading the Grand Champion calf, an Aberdeen-Angus of 970 pounds weight. Five minutes later, when Auctioneer Hurst's cane hit the ground for the last time, she knew that her calf had sold for 40 cents per pound, and was worth \$388. That, however, is not quite all of the story. Beverley was a club member and the winner of prize money last year. She took last year's money and bought a cow and calf, and it was the calf she bought that sold for

\$388, leaving her the cow, plus \$422, including prize money to show for her two years' beef club work.

In all, 52 club calves went through the sale ring on July 3, and while there was some little disappointment that prices didn't average higher than they did, packer buyers put on the spot explained that about the only market for such high class beef as the carcasses of Grand Champions and other distinguished prizewinners was in Montreal; that recently this market had flattened out; and that under the rulings of the War-time Prices and Trade Board, packers were limited by the wholesale beef ceilings established by the Board. The result was that the Reserve Champion brought 25 cents per pound for Ruby Lindgren, Estevan, and the sale average was probably around 15 cents, with the odd animal touching 17.

When the great day was over there still remained the business of cashing in on the year's calf club work. Quite a ceremony is made of this at Estevan, and the event takes the form of a picnic in Estevan's lovely little park along the Souris River. This takes place two or three weeks after the sale, and after the bank and the Rotary and Calf Club executives have had a chance to figure

out all expenses and pro rate all the costs, which are borne out of the proceeds of the sale. Every effort is made to assist Calf Club members to realize that they have been in business for themselves during the previous year,

and that every business has outgo as well as income. While the calves were growing, the bank held the notes signed by each club member; and one year, in order to impress on the boys and girls what signing a note at the bank meant, the Rotary Club arranged with the bank manager (after notifying the parents on the quiet) to send each of the club members a letter demanding payment of the note long before the calves were sold. Naturally, the boys and girls couldn't meet these notes at that time, and then the whole thing was explained to them, and they began to get their first real understanding of banking business, and the responsibilities devolving on a bank borrower.

There is another angle to the calf club work at Estevan, which gave members of the Rotary Club a very great deal of satisfaction this year. President of the View Hill Baby Beef Club was Tilley Wetch. Tilley, apparently, was well liked by everyone, and had twice secured the Reserve Championship in the inter-club competitions, but had never quite made grand honors. Harold Carlsberg has been Club Leader for the View Hill School Baby Beef Club. Whether Harold will continue as Club Leader another year, I am not sure, but Tilley will not be a club member any more, for two reasons. First, she was 20 years old and would not be eligible another year, and second, she and Harold were planning to be married this fall. Thus, in addition to the improvement of livestock and revival of interest in the livestock department of the Estevan Fair, to say nothing of the pleasure and fun which the project has afforded to members of the Estevan Rotary Club, there has developed, also, a by-product of the calf club work at Estevan—Romance—perhaps the most worthwhile product of all. —H.S.F.

Fence Posts Last
3 to 5
times longer
with
Osmose
SPECIAL
FENCE POST
MIXTURE

Yes... and at a cost of only 3 to 4c per post. This is the first step towards 'real fencing economy'.

Each year two out of three untreated posts lie broken off due to rot at the groundline. This means—new posts, new wire—and a great deal of trouble. "Osmose Special Fence Post Mixture" combining 5 time-tested industrial preservatives makes native posts last 3 to 5 times longer... doubles the life of Cedar... makes valuable posts out of Poplar, Spruce, Pine, Willow, Tamarack, and Oak. It is most effective on green fresh cut posts.

Simply applied like paint from 4" above to 8" below the groundline. Over 1,500,000 power and telephone poles treated in the U.S. and Canada are your guarantee.

Figure your fencing costs in labour time and materials for the last ten years, then like a great many of your fellow farmers and ranchers, send in your order for Osmose.

See your local dealer.

Gallons \$3.95 — treats 80-150 posts

Wholesale Distributors:

The J. H. Ashdown Hdw. Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg - Regina - Saskatoon - Calgary

Northern Alberta

HAYWARD LUMBER CO. LTD. Edmonton

OSMOSE WOOD PRESERVING
COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

Western Office: 331-6th Ave. W., Calgary

Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Sale

Under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.
EXHIBITION GROUNDS REGINA, OCTOBER 31 and NOVEMBER 1, 1945.

SHEEP SALE—2 p.m. October 31.

SWINE SALE—10 a.m. November 1.

Approximately 100 Registered Rams and some high quality Grade Ewes.
Suffolk, Hampshires, Oxfords, Shropshires and Southdowns.

Approximately 80 Registered Boars and Sows including Large White Yorkshire Sow Imported from England by the Swine Breeders' Association last fall and her progeny sired by Imported boars.

For catalog write:
ALEX HALL, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

HOLSTEIN BULLS BETTER THAN EVER NOW

Since October 1, 1945, no pure-bred HOLSTEIN bull may be registered unless his dam is of approved conformation with a good udder, or has an extraordinary production record. For information write **The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada**, Brantford, Ontario.

Skin Itch Stopped in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause Itching, Cracking, Eczema-like Rash, Peeling, Burning Skin Blotches, Pimples, Ringworm, Foot Itch and other skin blemishes. The new treatment **Nixoderm** stops the itching in 7 minutes and goes right to work fighting the germs and should quickly help make your skin clearer, softer, smoother and more attractive—in fact **Nixoderm** must satisfy you completely or you get your money back on return of empty package. Get **Nixoderm** from your druggist today—see how fast it works and how much better you look. The money back trial offer protects you.



Mustard--A New Prairie Crop

By C. FRANK STEELE



These pictures of mustard were taken in a field in Alberta. The upper one shows the seed pods. Then come two views of the field with the mustard in bloom. To the right are cuts showing a close-up of the bloom and another of the ripened seed.

A NEW and profitable crop has appeared on the prairies but its cultivation is confined, at least as yet, to a very small region. The crop is commercial mustard seed—the sort they make table mustard from and the sort also that goes into old-fashioned mustard plasters. The home of the new special crop is the Lethbridge area of southern Alberta.

The commercial mustard growing idea came into Alberta from northern Montana where the great bulk of America's mustard seed is grown. The late George W. Green, pioneer Lethbridge miller and seed dealer, interested Alberta farmers south of Lethbridge to the Montana border in the crop and they started to grow it, timidly at first but now after six or seven years it is a well established part of their farm program.

It grows on dry land; in fact, is drought resistant. It is easy to handle but the land should be well prepared and clean. It is harvested late in August usually straight combined, sacked and sent into the plant at Lethbridge where it is cleaned for the market. The seed goes to the large pickle and spice manufacturers in the east and southern Alberta mustard gets an excellent grade. It always has a ready market which enables the seed houses to contract the crops of the farmers at around six cents a pound.

About 20,000 acres of mustard are raised in a comparatively small territory, a territory that seemingly has ideal soil, climatic and atmospheric conditions for a hard, clean, well matured seed is produced with just the right color. Color is most important and the sunshine of the region seems to do the trick. Outside of the acknowledged growing areas the results have not been satisfactory.

The value of the crop this year to the growers is around \$200,000. Due to drought conditions returns are light—between 100 to 400 pounds to the acre. But in good years 1,000 pounds to the acre is common. As high as 1,800 pounds have been raised.

Seed used is supplied by the companies and is of a strain developed for

the commercial mustard industry. A good many farmers in southern Alberta have found the crop returns compare very favorably with wheat and often better.

The production of mustard seed in the United States is expected to be larger this year than last. Statistics indicate that the production of clean seed amounted to an estimated 28,100,000 pounds as compared with 27,950,000 pounds last year. The increase is attributed to the larger acreage—81,000 acres as compared to 73,000 acres.

Montana, which gave this special crop to southern Alberta, had an acreage this season of 72,000, 18 per cent higher than in 1944 and the estimated production is 25,900,000 pounds. As in Alberta, the mustard crops got off to a good start due to spring rains but they were affected by the hot, dry weather in July and early August. Winds also cut into the Alberta crop snapping off the brittle stalks before they were cut. In this way growers lost fairly heavily in some sections.

The cultivation of commercial mustard to be a success must be in line with the best farm practices. It must be grown on good, clean land and not too shallow as there is always the danger of the seed being blown out of the ground.

The department of agriculture is interested in the crop as it offers an alternative to wheat. Moreover, it is a crop unaffected by the sawfly, one of the most serious threats to agriculture in western Canada. Hundreds of acres in southern Alberta have been planted to mustard seed in place of wheat because of the sawfly plague.

Mustard should be planted as early as possible in the spring providing the soil is warm enough to germinate the seed. Planting takes place between early April and the end of May at the rate of five pounds to the acre. A grass seeder is usually used although an ordinary grain drill is often used. Commercial fertilizers are sometimes applied and to good advantage.

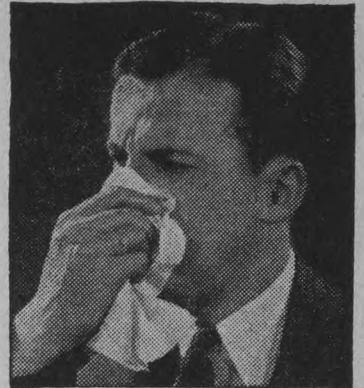
The future for the crop, on a limited scale due to the restricted area suitable to its cultivation as well as the comparatively limited market, is bright and the experimental station at Lethbridge is doing some important experimental work under the direction of assistant superintendent W. D. Hay.

Helps Check Colds Quickly

You can often check a cold quickly if you follow these instructions.

Just as soon as you feel the cold coming on and experience headache, pains in the back or limbs, soreness through the body, take a Paradol tablet, a good big drink of hot lemonade or ginger tea and go to bed.

The Paradol affords almost immediate relief from the pains and aches and helps you to get off to sleep. The dose may be repeated, if necessary, according to the directions. If there is soreness of the throat, gargle with two Paradol tablets dissolved in water. Just try Paradol the next time you have a cold and we believe that you will be well pleased. Paradol does not disappoint.



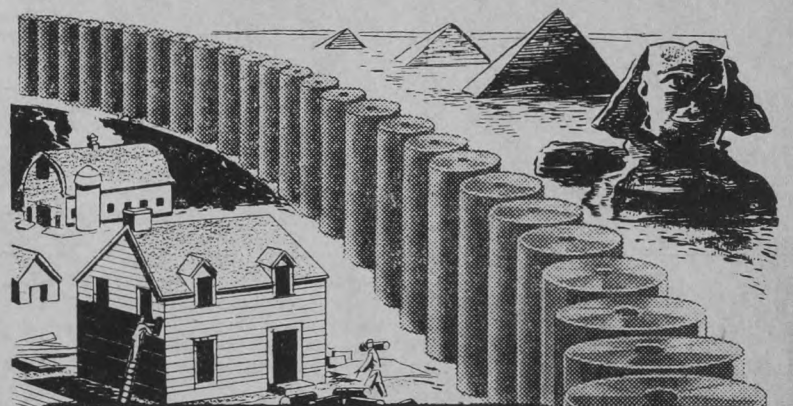
Dr. Chase's Paradol

Buckingham

FINE CUT



STANDS THE TEST OF TIME



JUBILEE BUILDING PAPER

lasts a lifetime. It will not deteriorate in the walls and leave the building unprotected. Made from strong Ontario spruce—the toughest wood fibre known. Be sure to specify JUBILEE BRAND. Plain and tarred.

HERCULES SHEATHING

Another favorite of Western Canada. Plain and tarred.

BUILDING PAPER



JUBILEE

ANOTHER MARSHALL-WELLS PRODUCT
See Your Building Supplies Dealer

ASPHALT ROOFING





REX OIL
DID IT!

Mr. H. Vollbrocht writes: "I gave my brood sows Rex Oil last Fall and I got 55 good, strong, healthy pigs from 5 gilts. They were as large and as nice as an old sow's pigs. Rex Oil is an invaluable product to livestock breeders".

If you are having breeding troubles on your farm, try Rex Oil and see for yourself how it stops costly non-organic breeding failures. Get a supply from your feed, seed or drug store today.

4 oz. - \$1.25 • 20 oz. - \$5.00

VIOBIN (CANADA) LIMITED

N.D.G. Postal Station, Box 50, Montreal, Que.

CAR OWNERS---ATTENTION

Write for free catalog. Largest stock in Canada of used and new Auto, Truck and Tractor parts and accessories. Generators for battery charging. Ignition parts. Generator and Starter repairs, etc. Tire Retreading and Vulcanizing. Springs and Spring Leaves. Auto Glass. Modern Machine Shop and Motor Rebuilding Plant. Crankshaft Grinding and Rebuilding. Cylinder Block, Head and all kinds of Welding.

Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg

Get Your Fire Protection BEFORE You Have a Fire

Then you'll still have your life and property after the fire.
Install your own fire department with the improved

PYRENE Fire Extinguisher

A woman or child can operate it—throwing a stream 25 feet and smothering fire instantly under a heavy dense blanket of carbon dioxide gas, without damage to fabrics or finishes, wood or metal.

No yearly recharge. Use only amount necessary to put out fire. Just right for implement shed and garage.

Write for Prices

and particulars of this most efficient, dependable and economical fire extinguisher.

MUMFORD, MEDLAND, LIMITED

576 Wall Street

Winnipeg

HBC FARM LANDS for SALE

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN
AND ALBERTA

Special Terms Clear Titles

HAY AND GRAZING LEASES
HAY AND TIMBER PERMITS

MAIL THIS COUPON for further
information. State land in which
you are interested.

MANAGER, LAND DEPARTMENT, CG-10-45
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
WINNIPEG.

Sec. Tp. Rge. West Mer.
East

Name

Address

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670



The Whooper-up or unsweetened
singer of Bedlam, himself

The writer holds a Holboell's grebe
to display the scalloped toes, and
the white wing patch.



Whooper-up of Bedlam

By KERRY WOOD

IN common parlance the grebe is a "hell-diver." And of all the hell-divers the red-necked or Holboell's grebe is the best known in Canada and probably possesses the loudest voice. The rough, raucous call of the Holboell's grebe coming from a prairie pothole slough used to give our first settlers some scary moments. One old lady told me that the first time she heard the loud and harsh cackle of the Holboell's grebe, she was sure that Sitting Bull and all his tribesmen had suddenly gone berserk and were whooping it up on the way to the massacre of the whites. She said that she near had "conniption fits"!

This beautiful grebe used to contribute heavily to milady's millinery, the feathers from grebe breasts being used to adorn many an Easter bonnet in the old days. Now the birds come under the joint protection of the Migratory Bird Act in Canada and the States, and milady's hats look no less lovely and still consistently cock-eyed without the cruel use of bird feathers. The Holboell's is a strikingly marked bird, and the black crown, the white cheeks, and the rich red-brown of the sides of the neck make it a delight to the eyes. It has little fear of man and often boaters can approach within a few feet of the bird and enjoy a close look at its colorful plumage.

A weak flyer, with small wings in comparison to the body size, grebes often come to harm by striking a telephone or light wire and thus are brought to earth. The one pictured with this article appeared to be half stunned, and may have had a wire mishap. Once they come to earth after striking a wire or some other obstruction, the grebe cannot take off in flight again until it reaches water, as it requires a very long take-off run before it can develop speed enough to clear the water.

Their nesting habits are unusual, as they are raft-builders. Sometimes the mound of vegetable matter they collect comes loose from its haphazard moorings and floats down wind in reckless style, the mama grebe calmly sitting on her twin eggs all the while and apparently quite unconcerned by the unusual voyage. Most of the time the nest-raft is anchored fairly close to shore, a submerged fence-post top being a favorite location if they can find one handy. Whenever the nest is left, the grebe cleverly kicks a few loose pieces of vegetation over the eggs to cover them from curious eyes. Male and female seem to share the incubation duties impartially.

When the young hatch they take to the water at once and comfortably manage to swim. Their three toes are web-scalloped, to give them specialized paddles. The young are a drab downy color,

and their vocals are a high pitched and rather querulous whistling, ceaselessly repeated. The adult birds dive for food, fetching their catch to the young upon their return to the surface. The young try to anticipate the whereabouts of the parents' reappearance, and sometimes manage to be johnny-on-the-spot when the adult birds break water after a food-dive. Food consists mainly of water insects, minnows, and sometimes a few soft-bodied shell-fish.

In the early morning and evening the Holboell's grebe is poetically moved to serenade the beauties of nature. A harsh and horrible cackle results as the bird tunes up, then develops into a long-drawn raucous screech as the main movement of the grebe symphony. The music is apparently pleasing to the bird, for the grebe looks quite proud of its cacophonous efforts and the mate bird will swim close and sometimes reach out and touch the performer with pointed bill, in approval. During the spring mating time the notes are oft repeated and particularly loud, and accompanied by a peculiar head-shaking demonstration on the part of both birds. Many uninformed persons label this grebe cackle the mad laughter of the loon, but the loon's notes are soft and pleasing compared to the rough-toned song of the Holboell's grebe. Yet, despite the unmusical noise of the grebe notes, the sound is so typically a part of the setting of western slough or lake that many an old-timer listens with obvious enjoyment to the characteristic bedlam of the hell-diver's chorus and blandly remarks:

"Nice kinda song, ain't it?"

Topsy

By WILLIAM BLEASDELL CAMERON

TOPSY was a little brown cocker spaniel dog. I lived at an Indian agency in what was then the Far West and Topsy lived with me. We were the only two humans inhabiting the house under the poplars.

Three miles away was the trading post. Here the Indians bartered their furs and such crops as they were allowed to sell for trade goods—tea, tobacco, ball, red and blue stroud for leggins and vermilion and yellow ochre to paint their faces. Next to meat, the redman adores color.

Often when my work at the agency was done for the day I jumped into the two-wheeled gig I used on occasion instead of my saddle horse and drove to the trading post to spend the evening with my friend the doctor. Sometimes I walked, short-cutting across fields and through the wooded hills. Once, unac-

companied by Topsy, I arrived home after dark to find myself with a single glove. The other was missing. They were buckskin and I thought some of the wildness of their original possessor before he lost his horns and hide must have clung to them. But the glove wasn't lost. Next morning when I opened the front door of my house, there on the sill lay the defaulting handpiece. Topsy! She had followed my trail from the post through woods, across fields and over fences, picked it up and brought it to me.

How the knowledge that I had lost a glove penetrated that wise small head, who can tell? I had expressed myself forcefully on the occasion and Topsy had doubtless come to understand what the word glove meant. Often I think we do our dumb four-footed friends grave injustice by failing to recognize that they possess far more intelligence than they get credit for. In any case, so long as Topsy was with me I never permanently lost a glove. Had my gloves been puppies and Topsy the mother, she could not have taken better care of them.

Sometimes when I walked to the trading post with Topsy running ahead of me, I dropped a handkerchief, pocket knife or bunch of keys and after walking on some distance, stopped and fumbled in my pockets, Topsy watching me intently. At length I would inform her of my loss and with a wave of my hand back along the trail, ask her to find it. Off she'd race and in no time she'd lay the missing article at my feet.

One night I stayed away from the agency, sleeping at the doctor's, and next morning started in the gig for home. I had thrown the halter on the floor of the gig at my feet. It was new, thick leather, with large iron buckles and uncommonly stiff and heavy, weighing I should judge five pounds. Reaching the house, I unharnessed and stepped back to the gig for the halter. It wasn't there. I didn't notice that Topsy was missing as well.

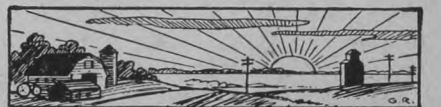
I tied the horse to a fence and started to walk the short distance back to the main trail through a short one leading to the house. I did not mean to go far because travel was heavy on the main trail and it was hopeless to think that it would not have been picked up. This side trail led over a narrow prairie, then dipped into a grey willow thicket through which a roadway had lately been cut. Low stumps stood everywhere in the cutting. And in the centre, with the long shank stretching out behind, lay the halter.

There was something uncanny about the shape in which that halter lay—exactly, and in a mathematically straight line, in the middle of the trail. It could have dropped only from the right side of the gig, which was open, and how to account for its reaching where it was and its orderly position completely stumped me.

I was still puzzling over the mystery when a sound of furious panting came to me, and glancing into the thick green willows bordering the trail—Topsy! She lay in the cool shade, her tongue out, tail wagging and on her small face delight written as plain as day as she looked up into mine. A brilliant sun was flooding the hazy atmosphere with midsummer heat and Topsy had relinquished her heavy self-imposed task to step into the shade to recover her breath and cool off before finishing it. Taxing her strength to the utmost as it must have, she still would not abandon it. How far she had dragged that heavy halter I had no means of knowing.

I have had many acquaintances among my own kind of whom I thought less than I did of Topsy. And I cannot recall, even yet, without a catch in my throat the infinite trust and tenderness in those wonderful eyes of hers as she looked up at me the day her puppies came, before closing them for the last time when life fluttered from her faithful little heart.

Brave, devoted little Topsy!



WHAT THE WAR COST CANADA

Continued from page 6

be an oppressive item if we could count on maintaining a national income of \$8 billions a year, as some economists believe we can (it would be only 3.1 per cent), and second, that the \$250,000,000 is paid back to Canadian citizens and is thus a transfer within the country rather than a dead loss to the economy. It is only an intolerable load if the national income falls sharply, or if the funds to carry it are raised by unwise and oppressive taxation.

So much for the costs of the war in terms of dollars.

What about the incalculable but grave costs in terms of human lives?

Here the figures are precise enough, even though the cost in terms of the loss to the future nation cannot possibly be measured.

Defence headquarters announced that casualties suffered by the army, navy and air force up to the end of hostilities was 102,875.

Of these the dead numbered 37,206; and the missing 3,769; or a total of 40,975.

The army suffered 79,774 casualties, which included 21,478 dead.

R.C.A.F. casualties totalled 20,702, which included 13,858 dead.

The navy had 2,399 casualties, which included 1,870 dead.

Some comments are required on these figures. As compared with the First Great War, we came out with less appalling losses. Then the dead and missing numbered 61,000, which out of a population of 7,500,000 meant one in 123. This time the dead and missing, totalling 40,975 in a population of nearly 12 millions, meant one out of every 290 Canadians.

Comparison of Canadian casualties with those of the United States shows that with twelve times our population, the United States suffered not quite ten times our casualties. The United States dead and missing totalled 295,000, which was just over seven times the Canadian loss. Thus on both counts the Canadian sacrifice was somewhat greater than that of the United States, which was natural in view of the fact that Canada had been at war over two years at the time of Pearl Harbor. In the later months of the war, however, United States casualties were running higher than Canadian, even proportionately.

Another point to be made is that despite the relatively lighter figures this time, Canada again lost a large population of the fine flower of its young manhood. During the 1930's it was a matter of common observation that there was a shortage of competent leadership, of excellence in many vital fields. And the explanation was simple, if carefully sought. There was a "missing generation" lying in the fields of France and Belgium. I well remember the late J. W. Dafoe telling me of a brilliant young Manitoba politician who went to war and was killed, and who had shown such promise that had he lived he might have been prime minister of the province, and even of Canada. Who knows what potential statesmen, scientists, engineers, spiritual leaders, teachers and artists we may not have lost this time?

Not all the valuable lives were lost in actual combat. One thinks of some of the incidental costs of war in terms of eminent figures who were really

war casualties: men like Sir Frederick Banting, Arthur B. Purvis, Dr. William Allen of Saskatchewan, Hon. Norman Rogers, Dr. O. D. Skelton. If war had not come they might all have been with us yet. Britain likewise suffered a great loss in the bomb raid which took the lives of Sir Josiah and Lady Stamp.

WHAT about the economic pluses and minuses? Can we estimate even approximately what the balance sheet of the war will show?

The real costs of the war are these lost lives, the depletions of natural resources, the psychological deterioration in sectional cleavages, frictions between levels of occupation and income, loss of valuable overseas markets—rather than the changes in the national debt.

We have certainly depleted some of our natural resources in the past six years, though perhaps not irremediably. We have taken more out of our soils than we have put back in: we have been exploiting our forests at a rate which cannot be continued without increasing production or reducing wastes of fire and disease. We have been taking out minerals at a much greater rate than we have been finding new ore bodies or other sources. Who would undertake to put a dollar ticket on the measure to which we have depleted such resources?

War has, perhaps, driven some new cleavages between Canadians, though not so seriously as in 1914-18. There are in Quebec smoldering animosities because conscription was imposed for overseas service, and there are similar emotions in other parts of Canada directed against the French-Canadian because he did not come forward in greater numbers to volunteer.

What about our external markets? Our two best customers have been the United States and the United Kingdom. The former certainly has not lost its capacity to use and pay for Canadian products, but the latter will find it difficult to buy what she needs for a number of years, unless help is given her to find the necessary Canadian dollars with which to buy Canadian products.

Canada's European and Asiatic markets have also suffered during the war, and we may have suffered serious potential losses there.

As against these economic drawbacks, we must measure some important economic gains. Under the impetus of war Canadian industry has marched as far in six years as would have taken 25 years in peacetime. We have trained a large new army of skilled and semi-skilled workers. We have developed and imported technical improvements which will raise the productivity per man per day in many lines.

The war quickened the development of Canada out of its quasi-colonial status and developed a new national consciousness. When Britain was alone and beleaguered, and Canada was the main pillar of strength in the world beyond Europe, we got busy and developed our own resources of materials, brains and manpower. We became one of the chief ship-building nations of the world. With 20 per cent less manpower on the farms we increased agricultural production 40 per cent. We made tanks, heavy bombers, optical glass, delicate secret weapons, chemicals, small arms, and hundreds of other munitions of war. We acquired "know-how" and self-confidence. Our businesses and our governments acquired new knowledge of management. Not only did we supply most of what was needed for our armed forces, we diverted 70 per cent of our war production to the service of the United Nations. When it became impossible for our associates to pay for what they needed, we provided

it through Mutual Aid and the predecessor arrangements. These things, and the military exploiting of our service personnel overseas, created a powerful new feeling of national consequence. This will not readily die. This is perhaps the largest and most important "intangible" of all on the credit side.

All in all, we came out of the Six Years War in an extremely fortunate position. We did not suffer bombing, and still less invasion. We were not mortally stricken. On balance, always excepting the loss of our fine young men, we came out with a nation

stronger and richer than ever before.

Under the impetus of war, however, we have made rapid strides towards new techniques in medicine, in social welfare, in a human social attitude toward the country's problems. These too are great intangible assets for the years to come.

Our favorable position, of course, presents us with new responsibilities in a stricken and distracted world. We have wealth and power, and an exceptional opportunity to use them for the welfare of our fellow-men and ourselves in the years to come.

Call for
**PHILIP
PIPE**

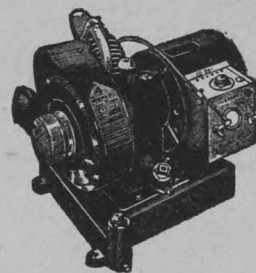


**MORRIS
MIXTURE**



Acclaimed by smokers Everywhere!

PLAN FOR TOMORROW



ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER AT LOW COST WITH A *Johnson* CHORE-HORSE

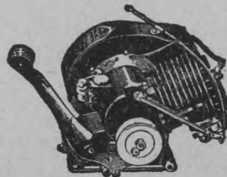
You can have brilliant, safe electric light and constant, dependable power for your farm and at LOW COST too! The economical Johnson CHORE-HORSE supplies both electric current for lighting house, barns and yards, operating radios and charging batteries and direct power for operating cream separators, feed choppers and washing machines.

Simple, dependable, economical in operation, the Johnson CHORE-HORSE will pay for itself in comfort, leisure and security. Fill in and mail the coupon for complete illustrated literature.

SAVE FOR VICTORY TODAY!

PLAN FOR A CHORE-HORSE TOMORROW!

The Dependable, Economical Johnson 4 cycle
Iron-Horse Engine



545

A DIVISION OF
OUTBOARD MARINE AND MANUFACTURING CO.
OF CANADA LTD.

FOLDER ON REQUEST

Send me free information and illustrated literature on the Chore-Horse and Iron-Horse.

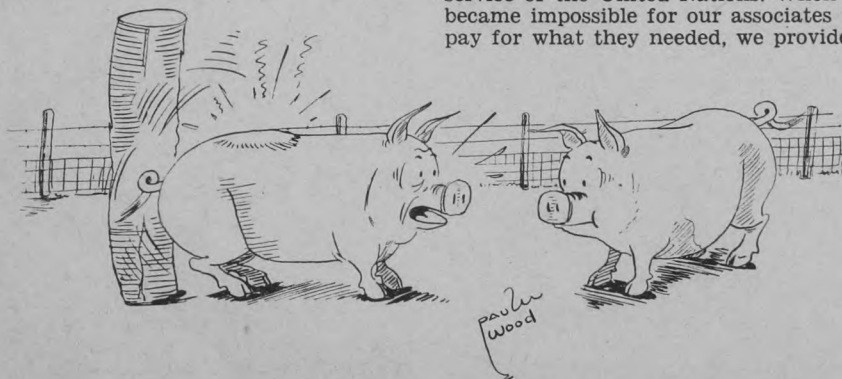
Name.....

Address.....

Prov.....

To Department No. 372

JOHNSON MOTORS
PETERBORO CANADA



"Did'ja ever have a bite you was just itchin' to scratch?"

DRY AND WARM
Thanks to
DOMINION Rubber Boots



DOMINION SYNTHETIC
RUBBER FARM FOOTWEAR

DORY

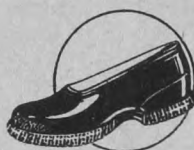
Heavy duty boot with knurl design outsole having crossbars to provide traction. Bias design foxing and heavy ribbed toecap. Duck lined. Men's Short illustrated. Stormking height (high cut style) has special inner gum knee reinforcement.

DRY, warm feet . . . after a hard, wet day outdoors.

Farmers know that the thick, husky soles and sturdy, tough-wearing uppers of Dominion Rubber Footwear resist water, wear and tear. You see, Dominion builds rubber footwear especially for farmers. Boots like the Dory, shown here, are cured by an exclusive process which bonds all rubber and fabric parts together — no cracks or weak spots are left for prying barnyard acids or water. That's why Dominion gives you better protection, longer wear.

Look forward to dry, warm feet . . . every day, every night. When you or your family need hard-wearing, water-proof rubber footwear, say "Dominion."

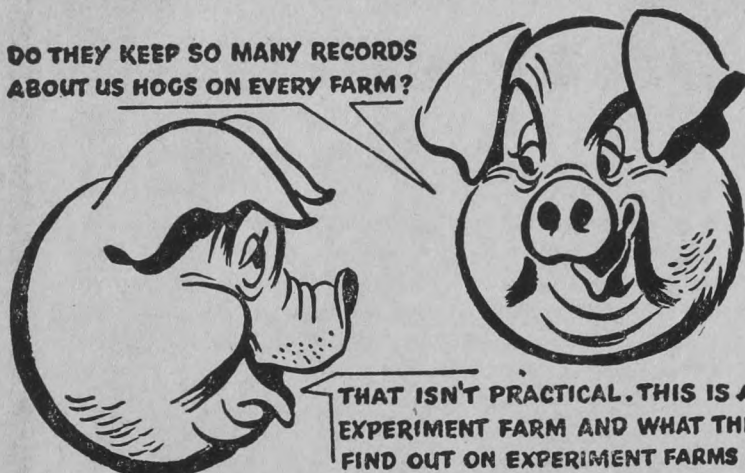
DOMINION RUBBER
COMPANY LIMITED



ARTISAN

Heavy net lined over with rolled edge, honeycomb design sole and heel. Supplied in men's, boys' and youths' sizes.

DO THEY KEEP SO MANY RECORDS
ABOUT US HOGS ON EVERY FARM?



THAT ISN'T PRACTICAL. THIS IS AN
EXPERIMENT FARM AND WHAT THEY
FIND OUT ON EXPERIMENT FARMS IS
PASSED ALONG TO OTHER FARMERS.

THE statement that Hog Special hogs make more efficient use of their feed — that they finish out on as much as a third less supplement and a tenth less grain — comes from accurate research work and years of records.

Dr. Hess HOG SPECIAL—tested on the Research Farm

We can say with confidence that we believe Dr. Hess Hog Special will be a profitable addition to your hog ration. Get Hog Special and other Dr. Hess Products for Livestock and Poultry from your Dr. Hess Dealer.

TAPEWORM

Stomach and thread worms often are the cause of ill-health in humans all ages. No one immune! Why not find out if this is your trouble? Interesting particulars — FREE! Write Mulveney's Remedies, Dept. CG, Specialists, Toronto 3, Ont.

Rupture Troubles Ended

Thousands healed by our advanced method. No leg straps, no elastic, no plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo pad. Different from all others. Endorsed by doctors, mechanics, clerks, everywhere. Very light. **INEXPENSIVE, GUARANTEED.** Write for information and trial offer.
SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Established 1893 Dept. D Preston, Ont.

Messrs. Tattersall, Park Paddocks, Newmarket

A visit to the Famous Sale of Thoroughbreds

By LESLIE HUNT

THIS evening I had a rare treat, something I often wished I could do when I was back home in Winnipeg. I attended the yearling sales at Messrs. Tattersall at the Park Paddocks, Newmarket.

For about an hour before the sales began, I browsed around the grounds, watching the final spurts of activity that are always in order previous to a big event. Clean straw was being spread about the sale ring, horses were given a last minute brush down and prospective buyers peeped in the box stalls for a glimpse of the proud youngster that might be theirs. I saw the Daily Mail reporter talking to a couple of horsemen, so when he had gone I engaged them in conversation. One was Jock Thomson, stud groom for Lady Derby for the last 18 years and with him rested the responsibility of taking the foals and by infinite patience and careful training bring them to such a point of perfection as they showed today. He was in a particularly jovial mood for it had been a most successful morning. The six yearlings he had brought to sale had returned 37,110 guineas, which was an exceptional figure, averaging over 6,000 guineas for each horse! He took me to see them and what perfect creatures they were. One was a magnificent chestnut colt who had been bought by an American for 11,000 guineas and soon will be coming over the Atlantic to show what he can do. Two other beauties were included in our inspection. A dynamic looking brown colt which had gone to a red-bearded English author for 6,500 guineas and another, a muscular chestnut colt foaled in January, 1944, which had been bought for 11,000 guineas. (Aren't these fabulous prices for untried horses?)

Shortly before 5 p.m. the first of the horses that were to be auctioned this Wednesday afternoon was led into the sale ring, an eight cornered building without a roof in the centre. Outside the sun had broken through the threatening clouds and bathed the setup of beautiful horses and wealthy onlookers in a light of warm brilliance. But the time had come to start the sale. All were silent as the auctioneer shouted "Ladies and gentlemen, now before you is the horse listed in your catalog as number

This is an extract from a letter written by a young man overseas to his father, E. J. Hunt, of the Public Press, the printing establishment of the U.G.G. From it we would gather that some people in the Old Country are able to salvage considerable slices of their income from the tax gatherers. Mr. Leslie Hunt, it may be remarked, knows a saddle horse when he sees one.

204, a brown colt from Castle Gay. What am I bid?" After a cautious pause the bid opened at 800 guineas and in no time at all it reached 3,000 guineas at which point the horse was sold. So the sales went on, fetching these huge amounts of money. There was a rather funny incident a bit later on. The auctioneer had just sold a brown filly for 4,300 guineas and was starting the auction of a pretty chestnut filly. Nobody would bid at first and finally some fellow said 100 guineas! The filly stopped dead in her tracks turned her head to look at the bidder and then

let out a loud neigh as much as to say, "I am insulted!"

Of course what everyone was waiting to see was the appearance of the full brother of Dane, pride of Yorkshire and winner of this year's Derby. When he entered the paddock, he neighed shrilly and kicked up his heels as much as to say, "Well, folks, here I am." It was a cosmopolitan crowd that had gathered around him and his stablemates. Wealthy gentlemen and their ladies were there, as well as the humbler admirers who had come just because they loved to see a good horse. The forces too were present—squadron leaders, generals, a brigadier and a Vice Admiral and an LAC (that was me) being noticed standing beside famous international polo players, foreign buyers and colorful Indian princes.

Great excitement was evident as the bay colt came in and the auction began. It started at 10,000 guineas and in a matter of seconds had rocketed to 20,000. The phenomenal climb kept on and when it had reached the record-breaking price of 28,000 guineas it stopped and the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda had bought a new horse. Just imagine, this is very nearly \$140,000 at par rate of exchange for one, untried horse. This Indian prince who guides the destinies of 2,000,000 of his subjects is the same one who during the war presented the R.A.F. with a whole squadron of planes. They operated from a field in Yorkshire and were known as the Baroda Squadron. And so the sale came to a close. As I walked back to the station, past the flower gardens and green fields of Newmarket I couldn't help but think what a funny world it is we live in.

Details of Magpie Extermination

Pick them off with a .22 while on the roost

By ROBT. L. PHARIS

INTERESTED persons who may have read my previous article on Magpie Control, may now be wondering just what was behind our primitive instincts of stalking. Really we did not at first consider our methods as strictly according to Hoyle, and were somewhat dubious about disclosing the actual procedure of the hunt. However, upon consulting our local representative of the R.C.M.P., I was informed that any method for magpie control was O.K.

For the past two years, my friends and I have followed the methods described below, or similar ones, gradually altering them, until we attained the results pictured in the June issue of The Country Guide. Originally, I think the idea came from hunting sparrows in the barn with a flash light. As most farm boys know, sparrows are quite defenceless under the hypnotic beam of a flashlight. Trying this on magpies, we were not surprised to find that the result was the same when they were caught suddenly in a circle of light.

In the fall and early spring most everyone has noted that magpies and crows roost in favored spots in large flocks, sometimes in several hundreds. It is no trick to watch for these nightly

meeting places, as about sundown the feathered plunderers will all be seen winging their way toward their chosen resting place. After discovering the rendezvous, it is time to declare war, and this we did.

Bill Tye, of Edmonton, was spending Easter holidays with me. As usual we had most unseasonable weather, with snow and temperatures ranging as low as 10 degrees. Muffled in heavy sweaters and coveralls we set out when it was dark, after the birds were sleeping soundly.

We used a single shot .22 rifle upon which is mounted a four power scope sight. Alongside the scope we had mounted a flashlight so that the bright spot of light and the cross hairs coincided. On a clear night without too much moon, one can easily see the bird's silhouette against the sky. Then spot the light and put the cross hairs on the line where the magpie's white vest crosses his chest.

Shots can be made as close as two feet, or as far as forty, if the brush is not too thick. Any live outdoor boy, can soon become expert at this technique in extermination, and can very likely improve upon it.

WOLF TRAIL

Continued from page 11

fight. He would go down fighting. It should be mercifully short, once the attack began.

And it came as Dan anticipated that it would come. Without a sound, without the slightest warning, a shape launched itself out of the shadows, straight toward Dan's throat.

It overleaped him and missed, and with that the fury of the primal man was unleashed in Dan. He had thought he would go down in a grim, silent struggle; instead, a cry of which he was not conscious broke from his throat, and, stark against the tree, he braced himself for battle.

THE hell's scum on the island heard that cry above the howl of the wind. A roar of mirth came from La Rue; he staggered up from the table at which he and the other two were seated.

"They've got him!" he shrieked. "Did you hear that, Sirois? They're tearing him! Listen, listen! Rabbit pie out on the muskeg! God, I'd give ten years of my life to see it! I'm going!"

"Don't be a fool, Alphonse! They'll get you, too," mumbled Sirois, leaning, glassy eyed, across the table. Lachance was sprawling with his head among the cards, clutching the money that he had won.

La Rue went to the door and opened it. He fell back as a cloud of snow came bursting in, and slammed it again.

"God, what a night! I guess they've got him by this time," he muttered. "Hey, Lachance! Wake up!" He shook the half-conscious man until he sat up, scowling and muttering. "The night ain't over yet. Shuffle the deck. I'm going to win back what you won—damn you, d'you hear me?"

As the wolf leaped again, Dan's fist caught it full in the slaving jaws. The impact of the beast, this time against Dan's breast, bent the tree almost to the ground, and carried Dan with it, but the wolf, momentarily dazed by the blow, rolled undermost. It retreated, snarling, and as Dan, jerked back upon his feet by the rebounding of the willow, awaited the onset of the pack, two forms broke through the snow spume. Before Dan had quite understood what was happening, one of them was slashing at the ropes that bound him.

They parted, and then, numbed, incredulous, Dan found himself face to face with the girl and the Indian, Louis.

It was too incredible to be true. For a moment Dan lost touch altogether with reality; then the thought came to him that the girl had been playing a part in the store, in order to help him. But there was no time for speculation. Louis was thrusting a long knife into his hands.

"Quick, Monsieur, this way!" he gasped. "Don't touch your skin to the blade, or you will lose it!"

He turned to run, tugging at the girl's arm, and as Dan stumbled in their wake another of the shadows leaped, and then another and another. In another moment the three were beset by the maddened pack. Dan thrust and hacked, dealing furious slashes, as did the Indian. They tumbled in a bloody welter on the snow. Dan felt teeth meet in his shoulder through his mackinaw, and, maddened with the pain, he drove the knife upward clear through the furry throat, pulled it free, and rose from beneath the carcass of the dying beast.

Louis was struggling with two more of the wolves. Dan saw the knife thrust of the Indian rip through the hide along the whole length of the belly. The second beast leaped for the Indian's throat. Before the jaws could close, Dan had struck home.

They were free. Dan and the Indian had the girl by either arm, supporting her. They ran three or four paces, turned to face the menacing pack, ran on again. The dying wolves were already being torn asunder, but others of the pack were following the fugitives, leaping short, cowering back into the night, but always following. It was a fight against shadows, for now they could see

nothing, and again a form would leap, and vanish again; it was the way the wolves tired out the caribou, and separated the fawns from the herd. But suddenly the girl uttered a scream, and, swinging around, Dan saw three shadows crouching, as if to leap, upon their other side.

He forestalled them, running forward, shouting. The shadows vanished, but at the same moment there rang out a piercing cry from Louis, and then a scream of agony.

Dan ran to his side—too late. The old man had slipped on the snow, and half the pack was snarling over his remains. Before Dan reached his side the Indian had been rent literally limb from limb.

His rush sent the wolves scurrying back, and, sick with horror, Dan bent over what had been Louis. But again the girl screamed, almost at his side, and as Dan turned a huge grey shape shot past him, the blow of the glancing body sending the girl staggering into Dan's arms. Had either fallen, it would have been the end. But Dan kept his feet, and as he backed the pack again hurled themselves upon the Indian's body, and the hideous howl of triumph rose into the air.

Momentarily the two were unassailed, for the whole pack was snarling over the remains, and Dan, holding the girl, backed toward the fringe of brush which, looming up in the darkness, told him that they had crossed the muskeg, and were almost upon the firm ground at the edge of the muskeg lake. He turned and ran with her; turned again, peering into the shadows and glaring around him; turned and ran once more. Now they were rounding the lake's edge, and the girl went limp in Dan's hold.

"We're safe!" she gasped. "They—never come—this side of the lake."

And she collapsed, a dead weight in his arms.

Dan lifted her—his own arms were numb almost to the shoulder, and carried her up the slope toward the old chateau. From time to time he halted and looked back, but they were no longer followed. Beyond the lake Dan could hear the snarling of the pack as they fought over their prey; it ceased, and then came another longdrawn howl of triumph, first from one throat and then from another, and perhaps the most terrible of all the sounds made by the beasts that kill.

Holding the girl close to him, Dan staggered on. He was on the plateau now, and in front of him, through the trees, loomed up the outlines of the chateau. It was completely dark. Dan felt as if his strength would just suffice him to the door. If it were locked, he would be finished.

But it swung open to his push, and he staggered in, clasping the girl's unconscious body still more closely. He staggered in in a furious gust of wind and snow, and then the warmth of the stove, still burning in the big hall, came to him like the sun out of heaven.

Dan stumbled down the long room. He remembered that there was a lounge in the room beyond, on the right of the door. A second stove was burning in the further room, its light, reflected through the chinks, faintly illumining it. Dan found the lounge and laid the



"Hey! What's wrong here, aren't we supposed to do the chasing?"

Tops For Accuracy and Value



Savage Model 4—.22 caliber bolt action, clip magazine repeating rifle. Other Savage .22's include Model 5—tubular magazine repeater, and Model 3—Single Shot.

Savage .22's combine every quality you'll want in your new small caliber rifle. The dependability, accuracy, correct design and outstanding value built into these fine rifles long have made them popular favorites in Canada for small game hunting, pest shooting or plain and fancy "plinking"

Consult your dealer about availability and, remember . . . your new SAVAGE is worth waiting for! Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N.Y. Plants in Utica, N.Y. and Chicopee Falls, Mass.



SAVAGE

WORLD FAMOUS FOR
DEPENDABILITY AND
ACCURACY

Be sure to sign your name and address to all correspondence. Frequently letters are received with either name or address missing and it is necessary to hold up the correspondence until the subscriber writes us again. Give special attention to these details before sealing your letters.

FARMERS!

take advantage of the FARM IMPROVEMENT LOAN ACT, 1945

Improve your farm lands, your buildings, increase your herds and generally further the efficiency and productive capacity of your farm.

Loans for the purchase of livestock, of agricultural implements . . . for the installation, alteration, or improvement of farm electric systems . . . for the construction, repair or alteration of farm buildings . . . for fencing, drainage, improvement, or development of farm lands.

Loans are repayable in instalments over a period up to ten years. Cost . . . simple interest 5% payable on each instalment date.

The Manager will be glad to discuss your requirements with you.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

"The Bank for You"

*"Boy! what a
great way to
START
THE DAY!"*



*Easy to serve
YOU'LL ENJOY IT WITH
FRESH FRUIT!*



Look for this familiar
package in your food
store—THE ORIGINAL
NIAGARA FALLS
PRODUCT!

THE CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, LTD., NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

TRUST the young folks to know
a GOOD thing! And do they ever
"go" for the grand oven-fresh
whole wheat flavor of NABISCO
SHREDDED WHEAT!

As a special treat give the family
this famous ready-to-serve cereal
topped with luscious fresh
peaches. Not only will they enjoy
the tender-baked crunchy good-
ness of NABISCO SHREDDED
WHEAT—but they'll all benefit
from its wholesome nourishment.
It's made from 100% Canadian
whole wheat... naturally
nutritious!



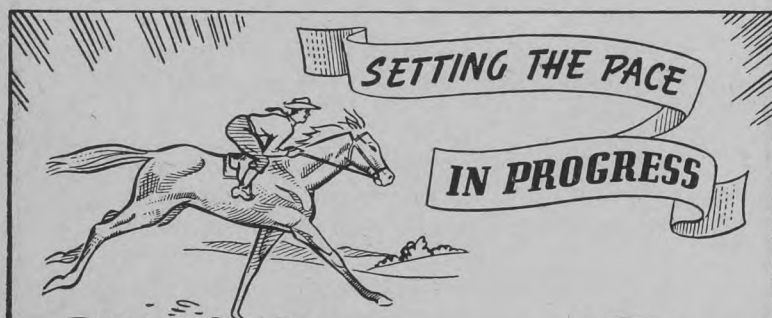
IN A CRACKER IT'S
Quality
THAT COUNTS

Crisp, oven-fresh flavour... uniformly
tender texture... perfect baking... all add
up to Christie's Quality. No wonder folks
prefer Christie's Premium Soda Crackers!

Christie's Biscuits



CB-945W



Products all require suitably designed containers
and wrappers to assure their ready sale in the
open market. Dress your products in attractively
designed containers. Write us your requirements.

ARTISTS. PHOTO-ENGRAVERS. ELECTROTYPERS. STEREO-
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS. TYPERS. WAX ENGRAVERS

LARGEST MAKERS OF PRINTING PLATES IN CANADA

PLANTS IN: MONTREAL-TORONTO-WINNIPEG
SALES OFFICES IN: OTTAWA-HAMILTON-WINDSOR

**RAPID GRIP
and
BATTEN
LIMITED**

290 VAUGHAN ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

girl down on it; and then he toppled
over on the floor at her feet, and knew
nothing more.

THE agony of the returning circulation
roused him. Every inch of his body
ached with a thousand tortures. Dan
groaned, stirred, opened his eyes, and
looked about him, without knowing
where he was. For the moment his mem-
ory carried him forward only to the
time when he had been upon the island,
with La Rue his prisoner.

Then a clock somewhere chimed the
hour of four in soft, melodious strokes,
and with that his senses became co-
ordinated, and the pain in his hands
and feet, which had been impersonal,
attached itself more deeply to his con-
sciousness.

Dan groaned again. Then he felt his
hands being rubbed briskly, and realized
that he was lying upon the lounge in the
chateau, and that the girl was kneeling
beside him, working over him in the
light of a single candle.

As consciousness revived, the pain in-
creased. He felt racked in every sinew
and muscle of his body. The pain of the
returning blood flow was almost un-
endurable, but in addition to that his
head was throbbing as if it was about to
split, and there was a burning numb-
ness in his left shoulder, which felt as if
it was bandaged.

Dan's eyes, wandering downward, fell
upon his clothes. His mackinaw had
been removed, and his shirt was stiff
with dried blood. Dan remembered.

He remembered, but he was too weak
to feel much horror at that remembrance
though again he saw the snarling jaws
about him, and Louis, rent and dismem-
bered almost in an instant. He watched
the girl through half closed eyelids as
she tended him. How strong and cap-
able her face looked, as she worked,
massaging his wrists and ankles alter-
nately, with steady, untiring strokes.
Was that the madwoman who had
screamed blasphemies at him in the
store on the island?

Once more life and death had been
tossed to and fro between them, and
again he owned his life to her, to La
Rue's wife, the murderess, who must
hang upon a gibbet in some prison
yard!

Suddenly the girl, as if conscious that
she was being watched, shot a swift
glance upward, and met Dan's eyes. She
withdrew her hands.

"Now you will be all right, Sergeant
Keane," she said, looking at him with
an inscrutable expression in her eyes.

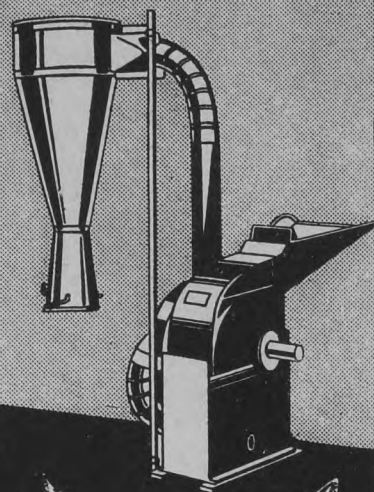
"How long have you been working
over me?" asked Dan.

"About two hours. It was exhaustion,
I think, more than the cold."

Two hours, after her own exposure,
after the horrors of the night! Dan did
not know what to say. But now he began
to be aware that he had not been alto-
gether unconscious after all. Even while
he lay in a torpor he had somehow been
aware of the passage of time, of the
girl's lifting him upon the couch and
tending him, and of a screaming some-
where—over on the island—shrill, pro-
longed and horrible.

"I think you will be able to walk after
a little. I bandaged your shoulder. There
was only a small flesh wound there."
She shuddered, and caught at the frame
of the couch, as if about to faint. For an
instant her body went limp and her
eyes closed; then she recovered herself.

"Sergeant Keane, I have something
to say to you," she went on with swift
eagerness. "I am going to offer to sur-
render myself to you. I will pledge you
my word of honor to make no attempt
to escape if you will accept it. Place me
on parole, so that I can look after you



**CUT YOUR
FEED COSTS
20%
with a
Fairbanks-Morse
HAMMER MILL**

If you give your stock feed in
whole-grain form you are wasting
20% of it, due to incomplete
mastication. You can save this
waste by grinding and mixing your
feed with a Fairbanks-Morse
Hammer Mill. It will pay for
itself many times over in lower
feed costs.

These mills are made in several
capacities—one is sure to meet
your requirements. They are
rugged in construction and easy to
operate—one man can handle both
the feeding and bagging of feed.
They can be run from your
tractor, motor or engine.

They will grind both small
grains and roughages such as
alfalfa, corn stalks, hay, etc.

Fairbanks-Morse Hammer Mills
are available for immediate deliv-
ery. Write for complete informa-
tion to the branch nearest you.

F.M. FARM EQUIPMENT INCLUDES

WATER SYSTEMS... LIGHTING PLANTS
"Z" ENGINES... WINDMILLS...
GRAIN GRINDERS... HAND PUMPS
SCALES... ELECTRIC FENCE

**The CANADIAN
Fairbanks-
Morse COMPANY**

Limited

SAINT JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY
EDMONTON VANCOUVER 42-15

Barnyard Strategy



The Farmer.

Business Training

Let us help you to become a Qualified
Typist, Stenographer or Bookkeeper by
our Home Study method. For full par-
ticulars, write

THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE
301 Enderton Bldg. Winnipeg

until you are stronger. In your present state you are in no condition to think of arresting my—my husband. Besides, I should never again take you across the muskeg. Place me on parole, then."

Dan continued to watch her. This was not the language of a vicious murderer; the girl's manner, her looks, her whole demeanor were inconsistent with those of the woman who had screamed at him so venomously upon the island—who had trapped him in the fur cache.

"You can't take us both in at the same time," the girl went on, twisting and untwisting her fingers nervously. "So take me, and leave my husband. I don't want my freedom now, or my life either. I want to end—everything."

Still Dan said nothing, and she went on, with still more feverish eagerness.

"We are safe here until it grows light. That gives us four hours' start. They suppose that you—died—out on the muskeg. In four hours we can throw them off our trail completely. I want to take you to a place I know of. It is a little cabin, hidden in a belt of forest a few miles away. Poor Louis built it for me secretly once, a year or two ago, so that if ever I—found that my life had grown intolerable—I could go there and be free."

She was speaking now with desperate eagerness.

"I want you to let me take you there until you have recovered," she went on.

"You see, it is impossible for you to find the way across the muskeg, you are unarmed, and as soon as the storm ceases and it grows light they will discover what has happened, and then they will come here and murder you. You are no match for the three of them, weak and unarmed. Come with me, and I will hide you there, and then, when you are well, you shall take me back to the police post with my own sleigh and dogs."

The words flowed from her lips with a certain incoherence; it was the babbling of a soul at its last extremity. And as Dan watched her a light began to break for him.

"You wish to surrender yourself, Madame La Rue?" he asked. "You offer your free surrender, provided I take you in first, and then return for your husband?"

"Yes, yes," she panted. "It was I killed Corporal Anderson. I will write out a complete confession. You might as well take me first, since you cannot take us both together."

Dan sat up with an effort. He was feeling better now, stronger, though every nerve was a little centre of individual pain.

"I am not deceived any longer," he said quietly. "You are not Jehane La Rue. You are not the woman who tried to kill me in my tent, nor are you the woman who trapped me in the fur cache. Who are you?"

"I don't know what you mean!" cried the girl wildly. "Who else could I be but Jehane La Rue? Didn't I try to kill you—twice, and then repented, because I—couldn't bring myself to . . .?"

"No," answered Dan. "No, you couldn't act well enough for that. And so I think it would be best to tell me the truth, Mademoiselle Desmoulins!"

She started back, staring at him in panic, one hand clutching to her breast. "You—know my name—"

"Louis called you Mademoiselle Camille. Your surname I got from La Rue, the man you quite impossibly tried to pretend was your husband. I knew that couldn't be true. Come, Mademoiselle, it is useless to try to deceive me any longer. You are not Jehane La Rue. In consequence, you have nothing to gain by pretending to be that person any longer. I know, of course, that she is your sister. The resemblance is too close for her to be anything else. Tell me the truth!"

For a moment or two the girl continued looking at Dan, clasping and unclasping her hands with agitated movements. Then she surrendered.

"I'll tell you the truth, then," she answered. "There's nothing else to do."

"Tell me all," said Dan. "I think that will be the best."

"I'll tell you everything as quickly as I can. Well, my father was Arture Desmoulins. He was in the fur trade. He had built up a business rivaling that of the big companies, by just dealings. He

spent half the year up here and the rest in Montreal, where we had our home as children.

"Mother was dead, and we were at a school half the year, but we always looked forward to my father's return. We worshipped him, Jehane and I.

"One day—I was a child then, and did not understand what it all meant—my father told us that he was going into the north and would never come back. Afterwards I knew what had happened. His business had been destroyed by unscrupulous rivals; there was a warrant for his arrest on the charge of extensive frauds, though I knew that he was innocent, for he was the soul of honor. But he faced a term of years in prison, and he knew it would mean his death, and he feared for our future. We were only children, and everything was gone. All our friends deserted us, and a warrant had already been issued for his arrest.

"He was the subject of universal execration, for the shares of the company that he had formed had gone down to nothing, and hundreds of poor people who had invested their money in it because they believed in him had lost everything. And that was the one thing he could not bear.

"He knew this district, and he knew that at certain seasons certain furbearing animals fled here from the wolves and other beasts that preyed on them. He believed that he could grow rich in a few years, and repay every-

thing he owed. So he built this chateau, and the cabin on the island, which was not an island then. Later an arm of the muskeg river flowed around it on this side and cut it off.

"Here I grew up. My father taught me, and I taught Jehane, my little sister. The venture prospered, and little by little the furs that my father sent out became known for their richness. Little by little all those who had trusted my father were repaid with interest, and the warrant for his arrest was withdrawn. Before he died, we owed nothing!"

She spoke proudly, with flashing eyes, and Dan forgot his own pain in wondering at her pride and courage.

"And always the talk was of the day when we should return. But we had all come to look upon this as our home. Only little Jehane, who had been too young to remember very much of Montreal, was restless and dissatisfied.

"Then came the day when Louis brought my father home. He had carried him ten miles on his back. My father had been crushed by a falling tree while following his trap line. His spine was broken, and he had lain for two days and nights in the bitter cold. Only his intense vitality had saved him.

"He might have lived, a cripple, but it was the cold that killed him. The frozen limbs gangrened, and there was no hope of saving him. Before he died he called me to his side and made me swear that I would always watch over little Jehane.

"He was in great distress about her, for he knew what was in her mind, and he was afraid for her. I told him that I would give my life for her, if necessary. And I meant to fulfill that promise, if ever the time came."

SHE seemed to have forgotten Dan's presence; the confession had become a monologue, the outpouring of the inpent emotions of years.

"It came after Alphonse La Rue came to the chateau, seeking refuge one stormy night. He was a newcomer in the district, and we had never seen him before, but he was almost the first white man Jehane had ever seen since she was a child, except an occasional missionary or trader.

"I read everything, Jehane's infatuation, and Alphonse La Rue's cold, deliberate calculations. After he had gone, saying that he would be back before the summer, I told Jehane that we would go back to Montreal. We had a little money put by, enough to have kept us for a year or two. And always Jehane had been urging me and always I had begged her to wait a little longer, for Louis was working for us, and slowly the money was accumulating.

"Now she refused. She had changed.

See here! That's my shortcake you're knocking!



Look... I'm partial to peach shortcake. Always will be, too... no matter WHAT you say!

There, there—no offense meant. Shortcake hits the spot—and gives you energy with every tempting forkful. But you must admit it's another soft food on your menu.

What's the catch on soft foods?

Just that they're so easy on the *chewing*. They short-change your gums on the regular healthful exercise gums should have.

A "daily dozen" for my gums? The idea!

The *very* idea, lady! Modern gums are often flabby, tender. Sometimes "pink tooth brush" flashes its warning signal. So you'd be wise to help your gums by massaging them with Ipana Tooth Paste. You'll be helping your smile as well.

Gum massage? My smile? I don't get it!

It's simple, really. Your smile can only sparkle if your teeth are bright. And sound, sparkling teeth depend so much on healthy gums. With Ipana and massage, you help your gums. Get it now!

Does "pink tooth brush" spell trouble?

Better take that one up with your dentist. But mark our words—If your tooth brush *does* "show pink"—don't ignore its warning. *See your dentist without delay.*

He may well say it's sensitive gums—gums denied exercise by soft, creamy foods. And, like so many dentists, he may suggest "the helpful stimulation of Ipana and massage."

A smart lead to follow! For Ipana Tooth Paste not only cleans teeth thoroughly. With massage, it helps gums.

So, each time you brush your teeth, massage a little extra Ipana onto your gums. Feel the invigorating "tang" that means circulation is waking up the gums, helping them to firmer health.

A sparkling smile makes you lovelier to look at. So help keep your's appealingly bright with Ipana and massage.



A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada

Wake up lazy gums with Ipana and Massage!



Once upon a time

...doctors and nurses had to work with antiseptics which were strong-smelling and poisonous and definitely dangerous in any but expert hands. Fortunately those days are gone. The modern antiseptic

'Dettol', though several times more deadly to germs than pure carbolic acid, is not poisonous. It is pleasant to use, it does not pain, it does not stain, and it is so safe that if necessary you could use it in the dark.

G.8a

Alphonse La Rue had possessed her very soul, as he has done ever since. I will be as quick as I can, Monsieur," the girl went on, as if becoming conscious of Dan again. "Long before the summer he was back, and he stayed, and went, and stayed. That part of the story is our own inviolable secret, Jehane's and mine.

"But I succeeded in forcing him to marry her at the mission on the Great Slave. They came back here. He stepped into my father's shoes. Little by little I discovered what kind of a man he was—worse than I had feared. Then he brought his men here, outlaws who had joined him, and this became their headquarters.

"Often I begged Jehane to come with me and let us escape together, and she would agree, for she was desperately unhappy, but as soon as La Rue returned, she fell into his power again.

"After her child was born dead, it seemed as if a devil had taken possession of her. And then—I cannot tell you, but—she committed a crime that put her outside the vale of the law. But it was he—Alphonse La Rue, who had played upon her weak nature until he had made her morally his slave.

"The rest is quickly told. They were hunted from place to place, and at last came back here for refuge. I knew my sister's hands were stained with blood. I knew that Corporal Lafontaine was on his way to arrest Alphonse, and that those two had laid their plans to kill him. They suspected my intentions, and I was kept a prisoner till—it was done.

"I had managed to get Lafontaine's last message to headquarters sent out through Louis, but I could get no warning to Lafontaine himself, and Louis had no opportunity of speaking to him. Then, when it became known that you were coming, I went down to meet you. When I couldn't turn you from your purpose, and I discovered that you had a warrant for Jehane's arrest, I—I called in Siros and Lanchance. They had been waiting near, to help remove the furs as soon as you were dead. They swore, and Alphonse swore that you should not be hurt. But they lied to me. Then I thought that perhaps I might take my sister's place, and die for her, in memory of my dead father, and my promise to him..."

last night—it is better that he should die."

"Where is Jehane?" asked Dan.

Camille looked at him for a moment with the old suspicion. "You are going to take her, then? A mad woman whom the law cannot hang? You have seen enough of her to know that her brain is gone. It went after the birth of her child. Without him, she is powerless. Monsieur, I beg of you, let me take you to that place, I told you of, till you are recovered. Then—God help us all, you must do as you will."

"Where is Jehane?" asked Dan again.

Camille seemed to collapse under the insistent question. Dan saw that she had not yet abandoned hope of saving her sister.

"Ah, you are terrible, you policemen! Like machines, merciless! Take the man—in God's name take the man, not the woman, who is mad..."

"You must tell me where Jehane is," said Dan again. "I do not know what I shall do. First, where is she?"

"She is here, then!" Camille cried.

"Here?" Dan glanced about him quickly. For a moment he had thought that Jehane was in the room with them.

"She is in the chateau—down below. Louis and I locked her in the room where my father stored his furs after the muskies cut us off from the island. It is cold there, but she has rugs and blankets, and what could I do? She fought—ah, mon Dieu, she is mad, I tell you! She came to me with a revolver, telling me that you had been thrown to the wolves, threatening me, hating me, this sister for whom I would have given my life."

"I must see her."

"Monsieur Keane, think, think, think first, I implore you! They will find her and release her in the morning. She will suffer, but not as she would have made you suffer, Monsieur, come with me. There is no time to be lost..."

But Dan was already on his feet. He found that he could stand, though the frostbites were agonizing, and the throbbing in his head and shoulder seemed hardly to have decreased.

He did not yet know what course he meant to pursue, but it was in his mind to accept Camille's proposal, since he could not hope to cope with La Rue and his men till he grew stronger. In the meantime, he would take Jehane with them.

He said nothing of this, he was not sure of himself. He motioned to the girl to pick up the candle and lead the way. After a moment of what seemed to indicate defiance, Camille obeyed, with a helpless shrug of her shoulders, and, picking up the guttering light, preceded Dan through the large room into another one behind it.

This seemed to have been a kitchen, but now it was quite empty, so far as Dan could see by the flickering light. There was a hole in the roof at the farther end, and the floor lay three inches deep with snow there. Outside the wind was still howling; the bitter



With hens as with humans, balanced diets result in higher vitality, better health. To get the most out of YOUR flock feed them fresh VICTORIA POULTRY BALANCER... then you're sure they are getting everything necessary to put them in the high-production bracket.

Fresh Victoria Poultry Balancer, the best all-purpose concentrate on the market, contains the vital proteins, minerals and vitamins necessary to keep hens in tip-top condition... supplies body-building and egg-making factors in correct proportions for abundant egg production.

Write for instructive free pamphlets. Get the informative Victoria Service Bulletin mailed you monthly... free.

ASK YOUR VICTORIA DEALER OR McCABE AGENT

PB-11

VICTORIA
The Fresh
FEEDS AND BALANCERS

Manufactured Fresh daily by
McCABE BROS. GRAIN CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - EDMONTON - PORT ARTHUR - BRANDON



"My wife's idea, she claims we'd get more runs with a home plate like that."

cold was in striking contrast with the warmth of the stove-heated room in which they had been.

Holding the candle high, Camille opened a door communicating with a passage, at the end of which appeared a flight of wooden steps. The wind, whistling through chinks in the log walls, which were stuffed with moss, almost blew out the light, Camille, shielding it with her hand, began to descend the steps. Half-way down she paused and turned.

"She is in here, Monsieur, fastened tightly," she said, pointing to the door at the bottom.

Dan hobbled down the stairs and preceded the girl, taking the candle from her hand. The heavy door at the bottom of the flight was secured with an iron bar, probably to protect the furs that had once been stored in the vault against human or animal marauders. Dan raised it. The cold stung his frost-bitten hands.

He pushed it back. "Madame La Rue!" he called.

But no answer came, and Camille, now at his side, looked at him in piteous entreaty.

"Take care, Monsieur! If she has managed to free herself—though I do not see how she could have done so—she is dangerous. She . . ."

She was looking in at Dan's side. The vault was a large one, damp and chill. At intervals wooden posts supported the roof, which was the floor of one of the rooms above. Camille took the candle from Dan and moved it slowly, so that its light illuminated different parts of the interior. Suddenly she uttered a cry, and lowered the candle slightly, pointing to one of the posts near by.

At the foot of it a rope lay in a heap, showing where the prisoner had freed herself, either by slight of hand or by the strength of madness. And beyond it, at the further end of the vault, was an open door, showing where she had made her exit.

A gust of wind came through, making the expiring candle flicker brightly.

Camille caught Dan by the arm. "Monsieur Keane, she must have freed herself. She has gone to the muskeg. Whether or not she knows that you were in the house, she will bring them back to wreak their vengeance on me for having bound her. They have long suspected that I wished to help you. We must start at once. We . . ."

A violent gust of wind blew out the candle. Dan half turned. Suddenly a scream broke from Camille's lips. With a violent movement she flung herself in front of Dan. She screamed again, and sank in a heap at the bottom of the stairs.

Simultaneously the shriek of the madwoman rang echoing through the thick and impenetrable darkness of the vault, a shriek of mockery that resounded from wall to wall as if a score of fiends had taken up the chorus.

DAN did not know what had happened. He was almost unnerved by that hideous, ribald laughter, but he obeyed the impulse that came immediately into his mind. He leaped from Camille's side and pulled the door to, shutting the madwoman within. No matter if there was an exit at the other end, he was glad to have that door between them. He replaced the bar, picked Camille up in his arms, and made his way up the stairs, feeling his passage through the empty kitchen and back into the boudoir, where he laid her down on the couch.

He called to her, but she seemed in a dead faint, and helplessly in the dark Dan began searching for a light.

Fortunately he had not far to search. Upon the little table beside the lounge he found a box of matches. Striking one, he saw another candle standing at his hand, and in another moment had it alight and had turned to Camille again.

She lay upon the lounge, her face waxen-white, and to Dan's horror he saw blood running down her dress from a cut at the back of the shoulder.

He tore apart the woven mackinaw, and the material beneath, and saw that the blood was welling thickly from a gaping wound inflicted by the mad-

woman's knife. How deep it was there was no means of determining, but in the light of the candle Camille's lips looked blue, and she was gasping for breath.

Still, there was no blood upon her lips, and that gave Dan hope that the lung had not been pierced. But he knew that it was Camille's instinctive leap in front of him that had saved his own life. The slash of the knife of Jehane La Rue had been meant for him. She had freed herself from the ropes with which she was bound, and cunningly awaited them; perhaps she had stolen in upon them and listened to Camille's confession—perhaps she was even now stealing in on them again.

Dan reached out his foot and slammed the door between the boudoir and the hall. That shut off any unheralded approach save from the rear, and Jehane would have to cross the lighted room to reach him. He began with clumsy first-aid methods to try to stop the flow of blood.

At first it seemed as if it would never cease, as if the girl's life was ebbing away. Then slowly Dan began to get the upper hand. He bound the wound tightly with strips of cloth that he pulled from the rent in Camille's mackinaw, soft linen stuff he hated to despoil. And in the end she was lying back on the lounge, and the flow seemed to have been checked.

The little clock chimed half-past the hour of six, but there was still an hour and a half till dawn. The wind was going down, only fitfully did it shake the house or whistle about the eaves. The cold was in the room. Dan thrust on the last of the birch logs that were piled beside the stove. They would last two hours. And in the next two hours he meant to force the matter to its final issue.

There was a vessel of water in the kitchen, and Dan filled a cup that he found with the aid of a candle, and went back to the girl's side. He knelt by her, looked into her face. It was so white, her lips so bloodless; she seemed hardly to breathe! And yet Dan was glad of the happenings of that night, taken all in all, for they had given him back the faith that he had lost. They had showed him loyalty and self-sacrifice of which he had not believed any woman capable. And there, beside Camille, Dan registered a vow that he would acquit himself of the task before him, and save her life as well.

Her lips moved, and he heard her whisper his name. He tried to pour a little of the water between them, knowing the thirst that follows so great a loss of blood, but barely succeeded. He looked at the bandage, and found that the flow had not restarted. And, standing beside the girl, Dan fought the hardest and bitterest fight of his whole life.

HE was going back, going back to the muskeg, to try to find his way across the willows. And he was going back unarmed, to face three desperate men, trusting to surprise and to such weapons as he might succeed in finding—a bough, an iron bar, whatever came to his hand. He was going back, frostbitten, wearier than he had thought it possible for a man to be, with a splitting head and a shoulder maimed by the teeth of a wolf. He was going back, in obedience to the inexorable law of the Force he served and worshipped.

He was going back, with hardly the smallest hope that he would return. If he escaped the wolves, there was the muskeg. If he escaped the muskeg, there were the three desperadoes. There was the madwoman, wandering from house to camp, and filled with a blind hate that might vent itself on Camille while he was away.

He was going on his last mission, and, if he failed to return, Camille would die.

He knew that, and because the law of the Police requires that everything be subordinated to her service, he did not flinch from the issue.

He looked once more at the unconscious girl. She was lying back on the lounge, white and still. And he felt the strength of the sacrifice flow into his soul and fill it.

Turning, Dan put out the candle, and, with firm steps, made his way through the boudoir, through the hall, and to the door of the chateau.

NO TWO WAYS ABOUT IT,
GIRLS, THIS IS HOW WE
EARN OUR KEEP!

For better
egg production,
feed SWIFT'S
famed LAY-MOR

Years of research stand behind
Swift's famous line of Feeds. For
really complete, balanced feeding
make sure you always get Swift's.
Swift Canadian Co. Limited.



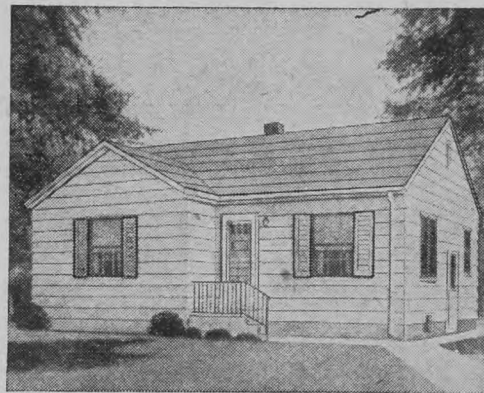
NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS

Be sure to sign your name and address to all correspondence. Frequently letters are received with either name or address missing and it is necessary to hold up the correspondence until the subscriber writes us again. Give special attention to these details before sealing your letters.

THE "KIN" MODEL BUNGALOW

YORKTON
SASK.

VALUED AT
\$5,000.00



Each dollar donated to the Kinsmen Milk for Britain Fund and other postwar projects entitles donor to a share in the awarding of this beautiful new home.

ACT NOW! DRAW CLOSES NOV. 30th, 1945

CLIP ME OUT AND SEND ME TO:

Kinsmen Club of Yorkton,
P.O. Box 99,
Yorkton, Sask.

(CG)

Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ tickets.

Name _____

Address _____

(Please use block letters)

CONTRIBUTION \$1.00

With every Pint, she's LOSING SALT!

**YOU MUST REPLACE
BY KEEPING SALT ON
YOUR COWS' DIET
AT ALL TIMES.**

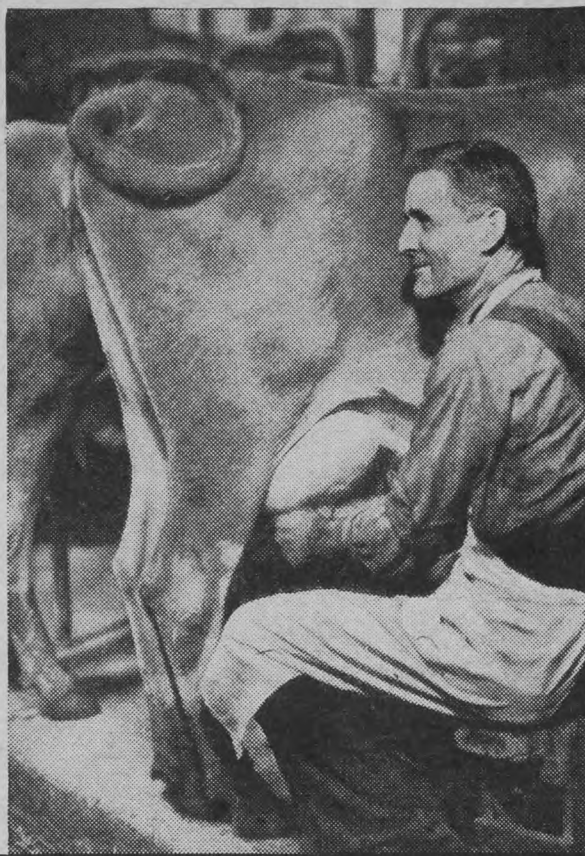
COWS put a gram of salt into every pint of milk. Cows in calf, heifers and calves have also a high salt requirement. Tests on 250 cows over a 2-year period at the New York World's Fair showed that cattle should have all the salt they want. Feed 1-lb. "Windsor" Iodized Stock Salt with each 100 lbs. of chopped feed—let them supplement with large "Windsor" Iodized Salt Blocks in pasture and 5-lb. Licks in the manger.



WINDSOR IODIZED SALT BLOCKS IODIZED STOCK SALT



Products of CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED



**YOU CAN'T GET
EGGS
from
WORMY BIRDS!**

You can get plenty of feed into wormy birds—but no eggs out! Worms steal nourishment, injure intestines, starve the birds. TWO separate treatments are needed for different worms.

Pratts "SPLIT-ACTION" N.K. WORM CAPSULES

give TWO treatments in one. Phenothiazine aided by Kamala, a laxative, kills and expels cecum and tape worms. Hours later, Nicotine, best known round worm treatment, is released from the SAME capsule. An effective worming job is done by ONE capsule, at properly-spaced intervals.

*MAIL THIS COUPON FOR
FREE SAMPLE TODAY

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
Department C3
Guelph, Ontario.

Please send me FREE a sample of 12
Pratts "Split Action" N.K. Worm Cap-
sules, with Poultry Disease Chart and
Illustrated Descriptive Folder.



Name.....
Address.....

Dan pushed to the front door and stepped out into the storm. The wind was still blowing hard, but the snow had almost ceased, and the cold was still increasing. Dan had never known such cold in all his experience of the north. It acted as a tonic, but he knew that he must find the patch across the muskeg quickly, or he would perish in the snow.

SUDDENLY as he left the chateau, the screams of Jehane La Rue rang out again. Three times that piercing shriek came over the marsh and then followed silence.

Dan shuffled over the snow. He had no snowshoes but the hard surface was like a cinder-track. He skirted the muskeg lake until he reached the fringe of trees from which a diagonal route ran to the island.

The first faint streaks of dawn showed against the dun clouds in the east. Dan must have remained much longer at Camille's side than he had realized. He could now see the willows dotting the muskeg and cautiously began to feel his way to the nearest clump.

It was not until he had passed several clumps that the truth broke upon him. The entire surface of the muskeg was frozen by the bitter cold!

Dan moved tentatively aside from the willows. Yes, it was true; the muskeg had grown firm in a single night; but for his surprise in the fur cache he could have been on his way with La Rue within a few hours.

Dan strode forward resolutely, peering through the faint, opalescent beginnings of twilight to discern the mass of limestone at the head of the island. Suddenly a wolf howled close at hand, and Dan saw the lean shape skulking into the trees.

He went on. Now he could distinguish the blurred outlines of the limestone; and now he stood upon the island. Now, through the trees, he saw the store gradually detach itself from the flat obscurity of the darkness and take form.

Dan moved forward slowly. He was making his plans. Where was Jehane La Rue? Had she warned the crew that he had escaped them, and was still alive? Had he been tracked, were the plans for his final taking off ahead matured?

His only chance lay in a sudden rush. If he could overcome any one of the three, and get possession of his gun, he would have the barest fighting chance for success. He thought of Camille in the chateau, lying unconscious and at death's door. That thought steadied him, gave him a new draft upon whatever reserves of strength remained to him.

He was nearing the store. Dawn was breaking fast, already he must be visible to anyone watching from within. And nowhere was there shelter. He must go forward openly . . .

He was behind the angle of the building, and still everything remained still. The door was open! In the gathering light Dan could see that it swung right back against the exterior of the building. He crept forward foot by foot, mentally computing the instant for the rush.

Now he was behind the door. He listened. No sound came from within. And Dan had a growing feeling that the ambush he had imagined did not exist. He could feel that there was no one waiting on the other side of the door.

He leaped. With three bounds he was within the store.

The echo of his feet upon the yielding boards was the only sound that came to his ears. And, peering through the twilight of the interior, Dan saw that the store was empty!

THE table was upset, the chairs were lying on their sides, there was broken glass everywhere, and—so bitter was the cold—there were pools of frozen whiskey on the floor.

Dan glared about him. There must have been a struggle there. It looked as if the three men had fallen to blows.

The whiskey had been spilled in drops running from the table to the door. But those drops were not all whiskey. Dan could distinguish more plainly now. They were blood—so red was the pool beside the table.

Murder had been done that night, but who had been murdered, whom it was impossible as yet to know.

Dan went to the door. He saw now

that the snow was trampled all about the building, and there were bloodstains everywhere. But from the building toward the muskeg there ran a broad trail in the snow, as if some heavy body had been dragged over its surface in the direction of the muskeg. And still that trail of blood ran on and on.

Straight over the muskeg Dan traced it in the dawning day, until it came to an end among the willows. And there Dan found all that remained of Sirois and Lachance.

With that light broke in upon him. The wolves had crossed the muskeg, and, maddened by hunger, had seized the two outlaws while they lay drunk and senseless within the store.

But there was no sign of La Rue's body, and, following the trail back to the store, Dan now perceived that another one led toward the cave.

Straight through the fissure it ran, and outside the snow bore the imprints of the pads of wolves. Here they had leaped at the fissure and fallen back again, here they had milled, seeking the entrance, yet lacking just that modicum of intelligence that would have enabled them to squeeze through one by one.

Dan halted outside. "La Rue!" he called. "Give up! I've got you!"

No answer came, and, without hesitation, Dan squeezed through. He saw the fringe of stalactites, and the body of Lafontaine behind it, he looked about him but could see nothing more.

But a faint crooning sound came from within the fur cache behind, and Dan, after calling again, and receiving no reply, stepped through.

It was still almost dark within, but there was just light enough for him to distinguish the outlines of the two figures on the ground.

One was Jehane La Rue. She crouched, holding La Rue's body in her arms, and she was crooning, as one croons to a child. When Dan touched her on the shoulder and spoke to her, she continued crooning, as if completely oblivious of his presence.

Dan knelt down and looked at La Rue. The outlaw had just died, for the body was not yet cold. He was horribly mangled. In his mind Dan reconstructed the last dreadful scene—the rush of the wolves, the seizure of Lachance and Sirois. La Rue's desperate fight for life as he made for the cave. And those shrieks of Jehane's had signalled her discovery of him.

He drew the dead man out of Jehane's arms. "Come!" he said to the girl. "There is no use staying here any longer."

She did not hear him, but she rose to her feet when he pulled at her arm, and let him lead her back to the chateau.

THOSE weeks that followed were never much more than a dream to Dan. At first they were a dream of fear and anguish, when he fought death, hour by hour, for the possession of Camille. There were hours of despair when life seemed slowly ebbing; but there were hours of intense happiness when he began to hope that the fight was won.

Dan had never fought that kind of a fight before, for he himself was for days in the grip of the fever devil, as the result of the wolf-bite. There were days when he roused himself from his delirium to attend to Camille, to get food for her and the woman whose mind had gone forever and left her mentally like a year-old child. Somehow Dan won through.

So that at last there came the day when Camille and he stood at the door of the chateau together, the sleigh and harnessed dogs beside them, and Jehane seated on the sleigh, staring into vacancy.

Lafontaine's body, with the remains of Louis and La Rue, had been committed to the muskeg till that day when it will give up its secrets.

Camille looked at Jehane. "I feel—somehow—it is the best that could have happened," she said, "short of death. I feel in a way that I have won my little sister back again. Sometimes I think she knows me, and I am sure the past, with its sins and sufferings, has gone from her mind forever."

Dan heard her only vaguely. He was thinking of their journey south together to the mission on the Great Slave, where they were to be married. And in the air were the first scents of spring.

Plant Names and Superstitions

By WALTER K. PUTNEY

THE feather-ball is the name applied to the dwarf ginseng. It is the flowers that suggested that name. They are white in color, very small and clustered together so as to present a ball of blooms. This is one of the most tender of our wild plants and cannot be handled carelessly. In some localities it is also known as the groundnut because the root is edible and resembles the hazel nut in taste.

When a plant is called sensitive, you would expect that it could not be handled without doing it harm. Strange as it may seem, the sensitive fern is one of the hardiest of all the fern family and can be dug up, torn, and very roughly handled without doing any apparent injury. It is one of the easiest of the ferns to transplant, but its name, sensitive, comes from the fact that the slightest hint of frost causes it to wilt and die.

Occasionally, one hears the name, Hallelujah Plant, and wonders what it is. To most flower lovers it is the wood sorrel, a plant that has held the attention of the world from ancient times. Early artists called it the most beautiful ever known to man, referring to its flower which is white, stained with very deep rose. In paintings of noble women, artists always used this flower as a decoration to denote purity and fine character. The name, Hallelujah, was given because it was at its best, in Europe and England, between Easter and Whitsuntide, when all churches were singing the hallelujahs. Curiously, too, this blossom is also known as cuckoo bread.

Dogwood is one plant that children, and grown folks unacquainted with it, are told to avoid, because several members of the family are poisonous. Oddly enough, one member of the family redeems the others, for it has a decided commercial value. This is the round-leaved dogwood and from its bark is produced an extract known as cornine with properties similar to those of quinine. In the Orient twigs of this plant are used for whitening the teeth.

Few plants have more superstitions connected with their existence than the wood anemone and stories go back to the ancient days of Greece, Rome and Egypt. Three other names by which this plant is known are windflower, poison-flower and "tears of Venus." The last name was applied because, according to an old Greek legend, the flower sprang from the tears of Venus as she wept beside the body of Adonis, her beloved. Windflower came because of a Latin superstition that the blossom opened only after it had received a message from the spirit of Spring, sent to it on the wings of the wind. Hence a more modern belief that the blossom appears after a very heavy spring wind.

Both the Egyptians and Persians looked on the anemone with suspicion and called it the poison-flower because it was thought that the bloom breathed poison that was carried by the wind to various places, thus spreading epidemics of sickness among the people. The Per-

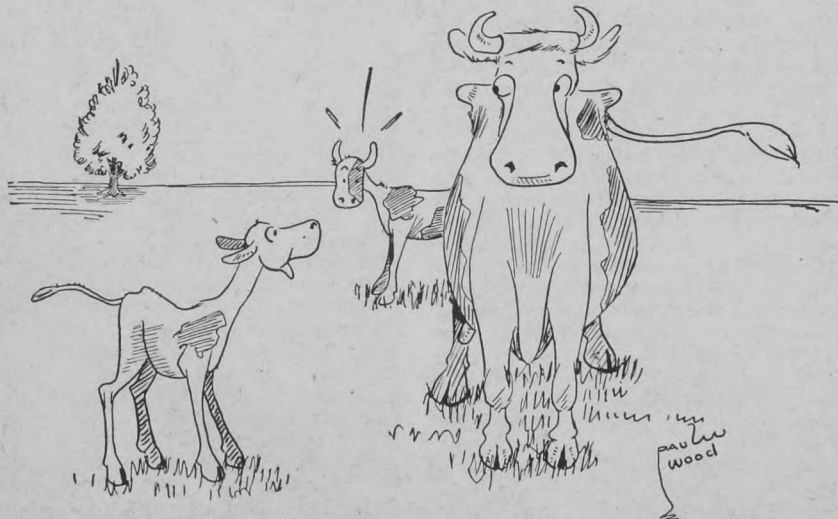
Strange legends attend the history of some fairly common plants and both religious and medicinal superstitions have accompanied the use of others.

sians also used pictures or drawings of the anemone as an emblem of sickness and required that all homes where infectious diseases were present should display this emblem as a warning to keep away.

One member of the wild geranium family goes by the very odd name of herb Robert. To get the story of this name we must go back about three centuries, to the days of Robert, Duke of Normandy. In England, at that time, there was a terrible epidemic similar to what we now call influenza. On this Duke's estate grew a wild plant whose leaves, steeped, proved very effective in combating this disease. Duke Robert was a very pious man and believed that it was some divine inspiration that caused one of his servants to steep the leaves on the first occasion of its use. So he carefully nurtured the wild plants, gathered their leaves and had a brew made to give to the poor so that they, too, might receive the benefit of this medicine. Because of this the plant became known as the "holy herb of Robert." Later the name was shortened to its present form, herb Robert.

DESTROY the hawkweed! That is what is advised year after year because of the harm it does to man and fields. The pollen of hawkweed flowers will cause hay-fever to many. To others its sap is poisonous when the plant is handled. In some sections it is the orange hawkweed that is troublesome. This is also known as the devil's paintbrush, but there are nine members of the hawkweed family, all natives, that are just as injurious as the orange hawkweed. They have such common names as rough weed, robin's plantain, rattlesnake weed, Michigan hawkweed, Canadian hawkweed, purple hawkweed, golden lungwort and pasture weed. Two members are also known as king devil. Curiously, the name, lungwort, was applied because, in early times the leaves of this plant were steeped and given, as medicine or a tonic, to those suffering from severe colds or other pulmonary diseases. The name, hawkweed, was given to the plant in ancient times because it was believed that birds of prey, especially the hawks, rubbed their eyes with the sap of the stem so as to improve their sight.

Herb of grace is a name that was formerly applied to the blue vervain and this plant was used in religious rites many centuries before the Christian era. The early Greeks used the flowers as decorations on altars, and garlands of blue vervain were placed around the necks of cattle on festive occasions. Heroes received bouquets of the flowers when publicly honored, and at the coronation of kings this same flower was always conspicuous. After Christianity displaced paganism, this same plant became known as the herb of grace and was held in the hands of Christian leaders when the blessing of God was invoked at all feasts, marriages, births and funerals. It was also worn as an emblem of good luck.



"Mama! Freddy won't drink his milk!"

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS CORPORATION LIMITED

Is pleased to announce that the name of the Company has been changed to:

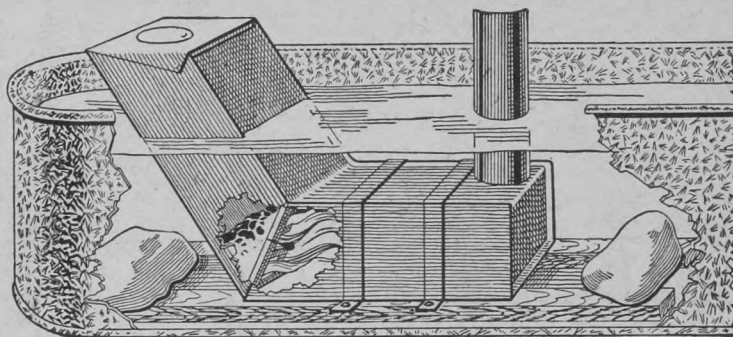
WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

The purpose of this change is to bring all Divisions of our Organization under one name embodying the Brand name of our principal products.

GEO. W. REED & CO. LTD. - MONTREAL
THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. LTD. - TORONTO

WILL ALSO CARRY ON BUSINESS UNDER THE NEW NAME

WESTEEL



WESTEEL SUBMARINE TANK HEATERS

Maintain Health, Weight and Milk Production throughout the Winter

Strongly made—won't crack—easy to fire—quick to heat—
SOLD COMPLETE with grate, rake and pipe. Pays for itself in extra profits from your stock. Order NOW.

WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

Formerly Western Steel Products Corporation Limited.

Regina Montreal Saskatoon WINNIPEG Calgary Edmonton Toronto Vancouver



MEN FROM THE ARMED FORCES FOR FARMING

Any personnel in the Armed Services, wishing to be released for farm work at any period of the year, should now be advised to:—

- Apply to their Commanding Officer for release for farm work, stating past farm experience, giving reasons for request.
- Give location, type and size of farm, wherever possible.
- If possible, submit a letter from a parent or former farm employer and a letter from municipal or other official in home locality, indicating need for services.

Agricultural Labour Survey Committees have been set up by the Federal Department of Labour, to co-operate with the Armed Services in the release of men for farm work.

The Committees represent the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Armed Services and the National Employment Service. They are prepared to advise farmers or Service personnel on any problems concerning such releases. For further information write your Agricultural Labour Survey Committee, care of Mobilization Registrar, at Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, or Vancouver.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour

A. MacNAMARA,
Deputy Minister

(45-W-60 E)



Always ask for BURGESS RADIO BATTERIES

You get more hours of radio enjoyment with Burgess long life "Chromebilt" radio batteries.

GET TOP PRICES for HEALTHY LIVESTOCK!

Prices are good for livestock today! Worth-while profits come when your livestock are in "A-1" condition!

Pearson's Creolin—the safe, non-poisonous, non-caustic disinfectant, will keep your livestock healthy, prevent worms and skin eruptions at calving time, an ideal disinfectant for castrating. Get the genuine Pearson's Creolin at drug or hardware stores. Write for descriptive leaflet to Pearson's Antiseptic Co., 45 Ann St., Montreal, P.Q.

PEARSON'S CREOLIN DISINFECTANT

WHY HAVE SORE FEET?

JUST RUB IN

**MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT**

35¢

MEN! GETTING UP NIGHTS!

Scanty frequent painful urinary passages. Take "Golden Kidney Bladder Treatment." Lasting relief, \$5.00. Why feel old, exhausted? "Golden Tonic Remedy," for normal pep, \$5.00. Saccharine tablets, 500, \$1.00; 2,000, \$5.00. Colds? Stop prevent colds. "Oral" Cold Vaccine Tablets, \$2.00.

GOLDEN DRUGS

St. Mary's at Hargrave

Winnipeg

HEARING LENSES REVOLUTIONIZE AID FOR HARD OF HEARING

War Born Revolutionary Development Greatest Advance Since Acousticon Developed First Electrical Hearing Aid

The unbelievable help and comfort you will get from these new "hearing lenses" you must prove to yourself by actually trying them. Don't wait another day—demonstration of this great advance is absolutely free.

For FREE BOOK, write your nearest Acousticon address.
Write ACOUSTICON—
WINNIPEG—310 Toronto General Trusts Bldg.
SASKATOON—214 Canada Bldg.
REGINA—502 Sterling Trusts Bldg.
EDMONTON—Ground Floor, McLeod Bldg.
CALGARY—129 7th Ave. W.
VANCOUVER—605 Hastings St. W.
Please send me absolutely free your new book.

Name _____
Address _____



Antelope Stage a Comeback

The graceful, shy, fleet little creatures are saved from extinction

By AUBREY FULLERTON

IT is certain now that the antelope—graceful, shy, and the fastest thing on its feet in western Canada—will not become extinct. That it might do so seemed not improbable about thirty years ago, for the thousands that once ran free on the open prairies had dwindled then to only a few hundreds. From Manitoba, indeed, they had disappeared entirely, a result largely of over-hunting.

Now, however, the antelope population, both in the wild and in captivity, has built up again to safety point. The Canadian edition of the Old World gazelle, has made a comeback.

There are today around 2,500 or 3,000 of these game animals running at will on the prairie range, mostly in southern Alberta. Protective measures in their behalf were taken first in 1913, when a closed season was declared, followed up by strict government regulation. For some years past a short fall season has been open under special license.

Another conservation move was made in 1915, when an antelope preserve was set apart about 200 miles southeast of Calgary and 35 miles north of the international boundary. A herd of 42 animals was corralled there by building a fence around them, far enough out on all sides not to disturb or alarm them.

Seven years later, the experiment having given promise of being successful, the preserve was made into the Nemiskam National Park, with an area of about nine square miles of rolling plain, cut northeasterly by a sheltering coulee, nearly a mile wide and 200 feet deep. In this sanctuary the original herd has thrived and multiplied.

Shut in securely under ordinary conditions, some of the Nemiskam antelope

have found a way out in the winter, when snow has banked up against the fence high enough to make an easy step-over for them. On the loose again, they, like their kindred in the wild herds, have latter got into the nuisance class by raiding nearby farms and making havoc with the crops.

Antelope are dainty creatures, worth conserving for their looks as well as their meat's sake. The bucks run around 200 pounds in weight and the does about half as much. They are born speedy, the fawns beginning to scamper almost at once, and ordinary antelope travel on the trail is at the rate of about 50 miles an hour. Dogs, coyotes, wolves, and other animals in pursuit cannot catch them, and even motor-cars have hard work to outdo them. Their feet are not only swift to move but powerful to hit, with sharp-pointed hoofs that they use to pound the life out of their foes. Oddly enough, it is the does that put up the best fighting under attack, the bucks acting particularly as sentinels and guardsmen. Left to themselves, they are lovers of peace.

Nervous, sensitive, and naturally suspicious, antelope appear to have considerable brains, which they use effectively, resorting to clever ruses to outwit man or beast. Their ruling passion, to their own disadvantage, is an overdose of curiosity. Unfamiliar things, instead of frightening them away, attract their attention and lure them on to investigate. Hunters sometimes put out a flag or pitch a tent at night, and in the morning a herd of the inquisitive creatures will come around to see what it is. That inquiring mind has often been their undoing. But notwithstanding, the species lives on.

Tribute to the Cow

Great foster mother of the human race

By Col. F. M. WOODS

GRAND and noble brute, of all man's animal friends she is greatest!

To her we owe the most. Examine into all the channels of trade into which she enters and note the result should she be blotted out. A Sunday stillness would pervade the great stockyards of our large cities and grass would grow in the streets.

One-half the freight trains that plow the continent from ocean to ocean would sidetrack, for there would be nothing for them to do. Fifty per cent of the employees would draw no pay on Saturday night and our tables would be bare of the greatest luxuries with which they are now loaded. The great plains of the West that the cow has made to blossom like the rose would revert to the Indians from whence they came, and millions of prosperous homes would be destroyed.

None other like the cow. There is not a thing from nose to tail but what is utilized for the use of man. We use her

horns to comb our hair, her skin is on our feet and horses' backs. Her hair keeps the plaster on our walls. Her hoof makes glue and her tail makes soap. She gives us our cream, our milk, our butter and cheese and her flesh is the greatest meat of all nations. Her blood is used to make our sugar white, her bones when ground make valuable fertilizer, and even the contents of her paunch she has herself put through the first chemical process for the manufacture of the best quality of white board paper and now it has been discovered that paper can be made into the best false teeth.

Oh, you who would abuse the cow, I wish that I could for once take from your table as you are about to sit down to the evening meal all that the cow has placed thereon. I'd take the cup of milk sitting by the baby's chair, I'd take the cream biscuit, the custard pie, the cream for coffee, the butter, the cheese, the

smoking roast beef or steak, or the sweet corned plate of juicy meat. In fact, I'd leave you to make your meal on Irish potatoes, beet pickles and tooth picks.

No other animal works for man both day and night; by day she gathers food and when we are asleep at night, she brings it back to rechew and manufacture into all the things of which I speak. She has gone with man from Plymouth Rock to the setting sun. It was her sons that drew the prairie schooner for the sturdy pioneers as inch by inch they fought to prove that "Westward the Star of Empire takes Its Way," and the old cow grazed along behind and when the day's march was done, she came and gave the milk to fill the mother's breast to feed the suckling babe that was perchance to become the ruler of his country.

Who says that what we are to a great extent we do not owe to man's best friend, the cow. Treat her kindly, gently, for without her words fail me to describe.

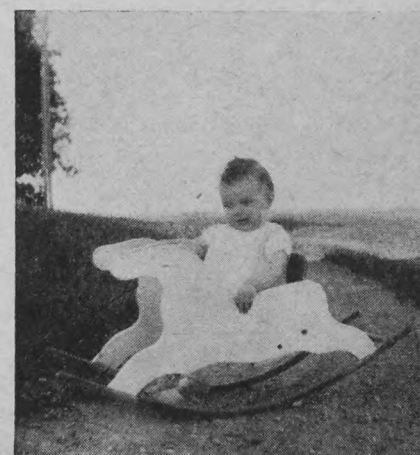
It was the cow that made it possible for man to change the great American desert into a land of happy homes. When she came, the buffalo disappeared, the Indian teepee gave way to the church, school house and home, and where once the wild wolves howled, today children prattle, grass grows, flowers bloom and birds sing.

The End of Two Traitors

TWO traitors achieved world wide notoriety in the late war. Quisling, the renegade Norwegian, had the sordid distinction of having his name become a synonym for infamy in half the languages of the world. Lord Haw Haw didn't quite reach that distinction but he did his best. He was born Joyce of, and named William by, an Irish family in Brooklyn, but went to England where he became increasingly anti-social until he finally emerged as a leader of the British fascist party. When his beloved Nazis went on the rampage, he fled to Germany and soon the British became familiar with his polished, insinuating tones. At first he confined himself chiefly to deriding their ancient institutions, but the English, who are pretty good themselves at ridiculing the institutions which they love, were merely amused. When the Blitz struck in its fury, Lord Haw Haw changed his tone. He gloated over the carnage and destruction. Then the British became angry. But interest in his broadcasts gradually petered out. He kept on almost until the Germans surrendered. Then he was gathered in, taken to England, given a meticulously correct trial and sentenced to be hanged.

Quisling, who conspired with the Germans for the invasion of Norway, became its puppet ruler. He was given a fair and just trial. There had been no capital punishment in Norway for 100 years but an old law was revived temporarily for the purpose and Quisling will be shot.

They rose high for a time did these lickspittle puppets of the Nazis. But they were finally cornered and caught. Now they are getting their inadequate deserts. They are meeting the fate of common criminals. It would be interesting to know just what was in their craven minds as they faced the forces of justice.



Mrs. John R. Hume of Souris, sent in this charming picture of Marlene Lucinda Martin, whose parents live at Nesbitt, Man.

The Countrywoman

October

By EFFIE BUTLER

*October is a woman wise,
With hidden mischief in her eyes;
Sophisticate in lavish dress
Of golden-tinted loveliness.
Trust not her kiss, she will betray
And lead tomorrow far astray.*

Haven

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

*When skies enchant and winds beguile
I shall not hear them any more
For now there is a little house,
For now there is an open door
To warm rooms lighted by your smile
And beauty's step upon the floor.*

Need Community Centres

THE desire for community centres is high among young people throughout Canada and is highest among those who live on farms and in small towns. This is a finding of the Canadian Youth Commission as a result of a recent survey study.

Over 50 per cent of all Canadian youth live on farms or in small towns and are faced with hardships peculiar to rural life in Canada. The greatest of all these being loneliness and isolation. Almost 44 per cent of rural young people belong to no group or club which can give them opportunities to meet other young people. For the remaining 56 per cent, the church is the only institution which provides contacts.

The report on recreation of the Youth Commission stresses the need for recreational organizers in rural communities—individuals with time and skill to get rural young people together in leisure-time groups of different types, meeting in homes, schools or outdoors. Community centres would serve as a focus for recreational activities of all age groups.

Most community councils organized at the local level need encouragement, guidance and financial aid from both provincial and federal governments, says the C. Y. C. report.

Earlier this year the sub-committee of the C. Y. C. on Recreation set itself the task of finding what recreational facilities are available in the average Canadian municipality across the nine provinces. Over 1,500 questionnaires were sent out, of which 20 per cent were completed and returned. Municipalities up to and including 1,000 population sent in 123 reports, while 153 reports were from municipalities from 1,001 to 10,000 population.

One question asked was: "What recreational facilities are supplied by the municipality—(a) in school or school grounds? (b) independent of schools?" The answers indicate that recreational facilities and leadership are far from plentiful in our small towns. In some places there are no gymnasiums and no playgrounds. Skating and hockey rinks are the most numerous, and being usually outside the schools are available for adults. Only 20 out of the 123 communities make their school facilities available for the use of adults in the evenings, which means the use of these facilities is largely denied to the age group 15 to 24 years, with which the Commission is concerned. In the 123 communities only one had a full time leader and three part time leaders in schools; three had full time and two part time leaders independent of schools.

In the second category 79 towns made no budgetary provision for recreation in 1944 and while the 74 which did show a budget figure for this item spent only 43.6 cents per capita. Only 36 towns reported school facilities available for the use of adults. Playgrounds, skating and hockey rinks and tennis courts were the most common, while playrooms, arts and craft facilities and swimming pools are at the bottom of the list.

Asks Housing Education

ONE of the main recommendations of the Report of Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council, recently off the press and available through the King's Printer, Legislative Buildings, Regina asks: "That the Government give wide publicity to the desirability of im-

Recent study and report furnish interesting facts for thought

By AMY J. ROE

proved housing conditions and to the assistance available through government agencies."

The section (Part XV) devoted to Housing has paragraphs of decided interest to Canadians, whether they live in town or country, for example: "Canada has become housing conscious and it is certain that as soon as materials are available work will be started to wipe out a back-log of housing needs that has been piling up for the past 15 years. This, according to the Dominion Committee on Reconstruction, is estimated to total 468,000 units; 320,000 units in urban centres, 125,000 units on farms—100,000 to replace obsolescent houses, 25,000 to provide separate units for families now sharing accommodation, and 23,000 units in non-farm rural category."

Reference is made to defining of Model Housing Regulations drafted and published by the Canadian Health Association in Ontario. It is shown what would be the effect of applying strict enforcement in Saskatchewan: "In rural Saskatchewan over 60 per cent of homes contain four rooms or less, resulting in space per person of .84 rooms, while the usual standard accepted is one room per person. As for regulations regarding repairs, 48 per cent of the 122,758 farm dwellings are in need of external repair. Tables are given showing the condition of farm dwellings in representative areas of Saskatchewan, as judged by poor foundations, faulty roofs, lack of paint, windows, etc. These data are the result of a survey of 19 areas in the province conducted by Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture and by the Department of Farm Management, University of Saskatchewan.

"At least 50 per cent of the houses in poor condition need to be replaced by more adequate and suitably constructed dwellings and the remaining 50 per cent need at least about one half of this replacement cost to put them into proper condition. Farm houses in

been the chief reasons for the scant use of brick in building prairie homes."

The National Housing Act has functioned chiefly in urban areas. Its purposes and scope are little known in small town and rural areas. The Council points out: "Special provision must be made to aid rural housing by supplementing present legislation. The Council is of the opinion that one function of the new Department of Reconstruction should be the provision of technical housing advisors, with knowledge of architecture, sanitation, farming and economics, to advise farmers regarding proper housing; and coupled with this, an educational campaign to teach people the need for adequate facilities and how to achieve them. To aid in financing rural housing, Federal assistance on a 20-year plan at a low rate of interest should be such as to place rural dwellers on a parity with urban residents. This should be supplemented by as much assistance as the province can give. Aid comparable to that given individual owners should also be given Co-operative Building Societies."

Individual briefs presented to the Council had many points of interest. Among these one asked: "To provide the most workable plan, legislation should be implemented; research and experimental work undertaken; an educational campaign started; encouragement given to Home Building Societies, Co-operative and Credit Unions; and the costs of preparing plans and conducting surveys, an immediate need, should be shared."

Kitchen Improvement Contest

ANY group of six or more women in Manitoba, may get together this fall and winter and spend an interesting and profitable time planning a remodelled kitchen. They may carry on the study as members of some club or they may, if unorganized, simply join in a friendly group for that particular purpose. Entry forms may be secured from the Extension Service, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. They are asked to have their entry in by October 31 and the description of the kitchen they have selected by November 30, 1945. The final plans are to be in by April 15, 1946.

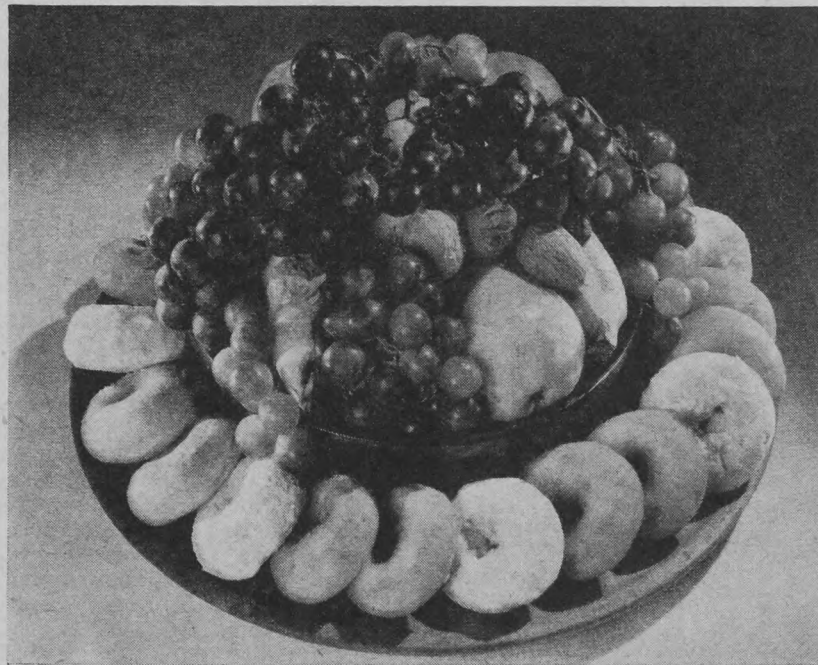
There are cash prizes of \$45.00, \$30.00 and \$15.00 to be awarded for the best three plans out of each of the five districts, into which the province has been divided for purposes of the contest. There will be a provincial prize of \$50.00, for which the top entry in each district may compete.

This is a kitchen-planning project. It is not asked or expected that any of the alterations suggested be made now but the improvements will be of such a character that they will be possible as supplies become available. After the group has registered, the members will visit the kitchen in each other's home. Each member will write a description of her kitchen using a scale of 1/4-inch to one foot and list the improvements desired. The group will then name a committee, whose duty it will be to select one kitchen for the project-study.

The group will then prepare a complete plan of the kitchen selected, giving the dimensions of floor space, showing the position of the doors, windows, stove, sink and other equipment used or stored in the kitchen. A statement should be prepared giving the number in the family, size and type of the farm or the occupation of the head of the family. This should contain information about the kitchen concerning: floor finishes, color of walls, etc., the equipment stored and used and whether clothing is hung in the

kitchen; also constructive criticism of the kitchen as is. The group is supposed to meet at least four times to study kitchen improvement and planning and to procure available literature on the subject.

THE National Clothing Collection this month is the one nation-wide clothing drive for overseas relief to be conducted this year. It is designed to aid destitute peoples of all the war-devastated lands from which Axis armies have been driven. More than 30 national organizations, some of which previously conducted individual clothing drives, are participating. Canadians are asked to contribute such serviceable used clothing as can be spared from their wardrobes without replacement.



An attractive October centerpiece that serves as dessert for a meal, made by setting a bowl of fruit on a large plate or platter and surrounding it with doughnuts.

fair repair would need about 10 to 20 per cent of present value spent on repairs to put them into a satisfactory livable condition." This refers only to the condition of the house itself, there being no indication as to the state of equipment.

And again: "Urban dwellings in this province are not in as great need of repairs as rural." A condensed explanation of poor housing conditions due to economic conditions prior to the war is given with the point made that it soon may be possible to manufacture some of the materials needed for building, such as bricks, closer to home. "Ignorance of the relative costs, scarcity of bricklayers in comparison with the number of carpenters and lack of advertising have

October Has A Party

Hallowe'en, the night of spooks and witches, affords a grand opportunity for fun and merriment

By BERT NEVIN



A popular new game at a teentimer Hallowe'en party is Doughnut Balancing. Object is for each guest to see how long he can balance a doughnut on his nose. Here pretty Eileen Barton, radio star, who has her own teentimer N.B.C. radio show, keeps score.

HALLOWE'EN, the night of witches, ghosts and eerie doings, offers a perfect occasion for a teen-age party. This year why not give a party for your friends completely on your own, without any assistance from your mother. You'll have more fun that way—and surprisingly enough, so will mother!

Let's take up your party problems in the order they will confront you. First of all, the invitations. At Hallowe'en people just automatically expect to be horrified, so start off with a gruesome invitation like this: "Witches and spirits of darkness will hold a get-together at our house _____ (address) at _____ (time), October 31, Please join us." Write with black ink on orange paper, encircle the lettering with the outline of a pumpkin and paste a witch cut-out in the corner. That's easy enough, isn't it?

For decorations, you'll do best if you rely on the tried and true Hallowe'en formulae: Quantities of orange and black crepe paper and streamers, witch silhouettes astride broomsticks, jack o'lanterns made of real pumpkins if possible, skeletons, black cats, dough-

nuts hung from strings, black and orange balloons, a vacuum cleaner or a mop draped with a sheet just around the bend of the hall or on the stair landing, and anything else your imagination can conjure up.

After decorations, come food. And here we offer a word of good counsel; if your budget is slim—skimp on the decorations, not the food. Your guests would rather have less local color than a hollow feeling along about 10:30. Again adhering to tradition, bring on the apples, nuts, doughnuts, apple cider, cakes with orange icing, man-size sandwiches for those always-hungry servicemen and slices of pumpkin pie if you're really going all out. Of course you'll spread the repast on a crepe-papered buffet table with a giant pumpkin head as a centerpiece. And you'll tell your guests to serve themselves, cafeteria style.

As you've probably heard your mother say a dozen times or more, every party should have a *piece de resistance*. Let yours be mulled cider. Here's how: Mix 1½ quarts of cider, one cup sugar, three sticks cinnamon and 18 whole cloves,

and cook together over a very slow fire for one hour. Cool for ten minutes, then add the juice of two lemons and the ungrated rind of one lemon. Bring to a slow heat before serving but never let the mixture boil.

Now we come to the heart of your teentimer party—the entertainment. If you've done any hostessing at all, you'll know better than to let your party drift along without direction. Your first objective is to get everyone talking to everyone else. This can be accomplished with a good active game like a Doughnut Treasure Hunt: Prepare 13 doughnuts with yellow ribbon tied into a bow around each one through the doughnut hole. Before your guests arrive, hide these treasures—wrapped in cellophane bags—in 13 strategic spots around the room. Give your guests ten minutes to ferret out these "nuggets of gold." Inside of 15 minutes you'll find all your furniture rearranged and all your guests jabbering away together.

The wise hostess follows a strenuous game with a less exhausting one, like Consequences. Pass a long strip of paper and a pencil to each guest. Then ask them to write the following, one at a time and after each line to turn down the paper enough to cover what was written. Then the paper is passed on to the next player at the left. Here are the things to be written: 1—An adjective describing a man. 2—The name of one of the men present. 3—The word "Met" and an adjective describing a lady. 4—The name of one of the ladies present. 5—The word "At" and the name of a place. 6—"He said . . ." 7—"She said . . ." 8—"The world said . . ." 9—"The consequences were that . . ." When all the papers are finished, they

are passed once more, unfolded and read aloud—provided the voices can be heard over the hilarious laughter.

Those are the ABC's of your teentimer party, and you'll have to agree they're not so difficult. But remember one thing—the perfect hostess sees that other people have a good time. Make sure the wallflowers get in the swing. If you're dancing dance with that awful cousin mother persuaded you to invite. If you're playing games, take the get-together's lame-brain for your partner. Many a first-sight goon merely needs to be drawn out to be the life of the party. A little extra consideration will win you a reputation as a super-hostess, and believe it or not, will help you to have the time of your life at your own party!



Eileen helps a friend practise for another game; that of seeing how many doughnuts he can balance at one time.

Home Is What You Make It

It can and should be the grandest place on earth—the fountain and chief source of happiness

By WALTER KING

HAPPY homes are a national asset at any time. In the critical periods of our history they are priceless links of strength and courage. If you have a happy home, you are better able to cope with your daily work, better able to serve your country than those from homes with a troubled domestic background. Home should be a builder-upper, a place where you find appreciation and admiration, as well as relaxation from the steady strain of your daily work.

Unfortunately, not all homes are the sources of strength they should be. Some husbands face fretful, nagging wives. Some wives are annoyed by their surly unappreciative husbands. Some parents continually bemoan the fact that their children are "hard to handle." Many children feel that their parents are out of sympathy with their inclinations or desires.

The home can make us or break us. Family squabbles may bring on nervousness as well as unhappiness; undue criticism may promote an inferiority complex or lack of self-respect.

When things are not going just right in the home, it's a good idea for each member to take time off for a personal check-up. Perhaps the wife who resents

her husband's indifference is falling down in her job as a housekeeper. Maybe the husband who is blaming his wife for being extravagant is not playing fair about money.

The next step is for each and every member in the home to remember that no mortal is perfect, and that a common denominator of human weakness is a susceptibility to honest praise. Even when there is cause for blame, it helps if the criticism handed out is sandwiched between slices of recognition and appreciation.

This goes for father, mother, and children as well. Dad may be a bit untidy, but what of it? Until he mends his ways, or has an incentive to mend them, why not recognize the fact that he is a good provider, interested in the children and a cheerful companion? Mother may spoil the cake but who is going to point out how many times she didn't muff the pies, or change the subject by telling her how smart she looks in the apron she made from a fifty-seven cent remnant? Children especially become sullen and rebellious when nagged to bits about their bad habits. They usually respond gloriously when their good points are given the spotlight. Women and children, psychologists tell



Refreshment time is a big feature of the party. Apple cider, sandwiches, doughnuts and fruit are welcomed by the guests of this lively party.

A REAL Aniline Dye



AMPOLLINA DYE contains the highest percentage of pure aniline; that is why it is the best bet for producing true, brilliant colors that are fast to light and washing. You will enthuse over the many beautiful colors and soft pastel shades available at all time. No matter how much you pay, you will not get a better dye than AMPOLLINA.

Get a tube today at your favorite store and see for yourself.

AMPOLLINA
DYE

ROLLS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED 25c

—or 8 reprints 25c! Fast service, personal skilled attention to every order. Cut Rate quality would cost you more elsewhere.

CUT RATE PHOTO SERVICE

Dept. C, Box 236

REGINA, Sask.



FOR COUGHS, COLDS,

MATHIEU'S SYRUP
BRONCHITIS
STILL THE FAVORITE

Grade XI and XII Students

You may prepare for the Manitoba Departmental Examinations at home through our Correspondence Courses. Complete information upon request.

Write

M.C.C. SCHOOLS LTD.

334 Portage Ave.

Winnipeg



Free
WRIST WATCH FREE
For the sale of a few bottles of perfume 1 to 25 cts. only. Sale outfit supplied free.
Send No Money
EXTRA PREMIUM FOR PROMPTNESS
NATIONAL PREMIUM CO.
1227 DORCHESTER ST. EAST - MONTREAL

BLANKETS

AND
WOOL BATTS

Send us your

SOFT WOOLLEN RAGS OR WOOL
and we will make them into high quality goods. All washing, carding, spinning and weaving is done in our own mill. We specialize in prompt delivery. Prices and other specifications upon request.

GOLDEN FLEECE WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.
MAGRATH, ALBERTA

Sanitone Satisfaction at ROSE

Whether it's Rugs, Drapes, Suits or Dresses, regular Sanitone cleaning will keep them fresh and clean—ready for longer wear. Send your bundle of dry cleaning from your wardrobe or your home to "Rose"—Saskatoon or Regina.

Arthur Rose
LIMITED
CLEANERS • FURRIERS • LAUNDERERS

HABACURE...
for Home Curing

SECURE FROM YOUR DEALER



us, are particularly susceptible to praise and encouragement.

Home criticism, then, should be kindly, honest, tempered with praise. The praise must be deserved, and have some real basis in fact. If you have a chronic fault-finder in the home you may be sure his or her secret feeling is one of inferiority in some important respect. There is a certain amount of soul balm in endeavoring to bring the rest of the family down a peg or two. You can stop it quickly and tactfully with soothing assurances of recognized abilities or merits.

It is especially important that every child in the home be made aware of any special goodness or ability. There may not be anything more to recognize than a willingness to help out around the house, or the ability to do reasonably well at any one school subject. Recognition at least will give the child an inner core of self-confidence that will be an invaluable spur to greater and better things.

Of course, no child can be expected to appreciate his home if the mother and father are not living in complete harmony with one another. With an intelligent discussion of problems and the application of a bit of practical psychology thrown in for good measure any smart wife should be able to handle an indifferent husband. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" sets forth the idea clearly enough.

A husband, on the other hand, must remember that the wife has probably the most thankless, lustreless, and monotonous job on earth. He lives in the world, she lives in the home. It will be a better home to live in if she can get out once in a while to enjoy herself and so relieve her mind of family duties.

This outward look is useful for any home. Boredom is one of the commonest causes of family quarrels. People quarrel sometimes just for want of something more useful to do, merely as a means of getting rid of surplus energy. It is a good idea to encourage outside interests for all members of the family. Church affairs, clubs, women's groups, young people's organizations, all have their valuable place in the time-table of activities of the various members of a healthy household.

During the long stormy nights of winter when outdoor games, friendly visits, or places of amusement are off the agenda, the husband and wife should see to it that all members of the family are active at one thing or another. Children get into mischief only when weary of a prolonged doing-nothingness. Mothers and fathers chiefly get narky when either overly-tired or over-bored. Set the children specific tasks. They'll love it. Work on a family hobby; stamps, photo album, or whatever you have, and let everyone contribute something to it. That's the real family life; a co-operative basis that creates mutual respect, helpfulness, and happiness.

Group games are invaluable. Checkers, chess, crossword puzzles, jig-saw puzzles, dominoes and other harmless amusements not only help to while away the time but are a decided social asset. Members of a fun-loving, game-playing family are likely to be very much at ease when out in company and people enjoy visiting them because there is always something to do.

Home is certainly what you make it. It can be, and should be, the grandest place on earth, the fountain from which springs your chief source of happiness. If it is not, you can start today and re-build by weaving in subtly a little practical Christianity and what you have learned along the way about applied psychology.

That may be the home that you build. But don't ever mention that. Someone is going to notice it when you have done a good job. You'll hear about it soon enough. Until then, happier days are your rich reward.

Creating a Sensation!

NEW MIRACLE WALLPAPER

...a Snap to Put Up Yourself!



JUST DIP IN WATER

...AND HANG IT!

AMAZING

TRIMZ

READY-PASTED WALLPAPER

NO PASTE! NO TOOLS! NO MUSS!

Q. "I'm pretty busy these days. Would I have time?"

A. Time is exactly what it takes so little of. TRIMZ Ready-Pasted Wallpaper goes up in a jiffy like a postage stamp—dries in 20 minutes. Thousands have proved that anyone can hang it. Just wet it and put it up. Guaranteed to stick or your money back.

Q. "Does it go over old wallpaper?"

A. It does. And over any painted wall. Remember, TRIMZ Ready-Pasted Wallpaper is precision-trimmed to fit and match perfectly. No fussing with cutters and seam-rollers. In a few hours the job's done and the family's delighted!

Q. "Are the patterns nice?"

A. "Nice," you say. They're lovely, beautiful, knockout! And there's a wide variety to choose from—all created by the world's foremost wallpaper manufacturer. At the store a guide chart which tells you just the right colors and patterns for your room also tells how much paper you need.

Q. "Is it washable?"

A. Definitely. And fade-proof. And style-tested so you can be sure rooms will be distinctive, colorful and in perfect taste. TRIMZ Ready-Pasted Wallpaper makes decorating so quick, easy and so much fun—it's such a snap to do one room—you'll be eager to brighten up the whole house this amazing new way.

Q. "How about the bad news?"

A. You mean cost? It's good news. TRIMZ Ready-Pasted Wallpaper costs as little as \$2.75 a box, with matching border at no extra charge. Three boxes do an average room at a total cost of \$8.25. This is 20% less than the average cost of hanging ordinary wallpaper yourself... 45% less than the average cost of hiring the job done with ordinary wallpaper. You save amazingly with Trimz!

THE ONLY READY-PASTED WALLPAPER
IN THE WORLD

is distributed by

TRIMZ COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED

2274 Bloor Street, West
Toronto 9, Ontario

At Chain, Department,
Hardware and
Wallpaper Stores

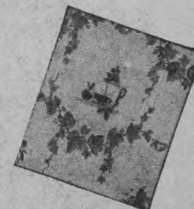


AS LOW AS

\$2.75 PER
BOX

And 3 Boxes Do
the Average Room

Your Choice of
24 Gorgeous Designs



This is the Truth about Washed Wheat

*A Message from
Mildred Mae McKenzie
Home Service Director*



EVERYONE knows that wheat must be washed before milling into flour. It couldn't possibly be used for food the way it comes from the grain fields because the wheat collects dust and impurities.

Now, the ordinary method of removing these impurities, is to wash the wheat with cold water. Knowing that OGILVIE have always pioneered in advanced milling methods, I discovered that this cold water method of cleaning was considered inadequate at OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS. Wheat must be clean, absolutely clean before OGILVIE will put it through the milling process.

OGILVIE actually has a better process, not used by anyone else in Canada. OGILVIE washes the wheat first with hot steam and then again with warm water. Then the wheat is scoured and dried with warm air. And believe me, this exclusive OGILVIE system gives results. The grain is absolutely clean. That's one reason why OGILVIE FLOUR is so good, so pure.

So when you hear about washed wheat remember that OGILVIE, and OGILVIE alone, has this system to bring you a flour that is immaculate."



The SUPER QUALITY · ALL PURPOSE Flour

IT'S TRIPLE TESTED!

for Wheat Quality before Milling for Flour Quality during Milling

for Baking Quality after Milling

Hot Soup for Cool Days

By EFFIE BUTLER

"I HOPE Mum has something good and hot for supper," is the wish often expressed aloud as children trudge homeward from school on a wintry afternoon or menfolk return after a long cold day in the woods. What could fill this desire more satisfactorily than a dish of piping hot savory soup?

Clear soups containing extractives from the meat are valuable as stimulants and for this reason they are acceptable served at the beginning of a meal. Cream soups made from all milk, or milk and vegetable water in any proportion with the addition of vegetable pulp, as well as vegetable soup made with meat stock, are full of nourishment and sufficiently nutritious to make up the main course in a supper meal.

Vegetable Chowder

1 c. diced raw potatoes	Salt and pepper to taste
1 c. diced raw carrots	1/2 c. white beans
2 c. tomatoes (canned)	which have been
1/2 c. finely chopped onion	soaked overnight
1/2 c. chopped cabbage	1/2 c. finely chopped celery

Cover beans with water and cook until they begin to soften. Add the remaining vegetables and sufficient water to cover. Simmer slowly until all are tender at which time most of the water will be boiled away. Add 1 pint, or more, milk. Heat to scalding point. Serves 6.

Fish Chowder

3 thin slices bacon, or	3 c. milk
2 T. fat	1 lb. fresh fish, or
3 T. chopped onion	1/2 lb. salt fish, or
3 c. raw potatoes (diced)	1 can clams
	Seasoning to taste

Cook onion with bacon cut in small pieces until lightly browned. Add potatoes, cover with water, cook until soft. Cut fish in pieces, remove all bones, add to potatoes and cook until tender. Add milk. Heat to boiling point. Season and serve. When using clams add to potatoes with milk and clam liquid. If salt fish is used, break in small pieces, soak in water two hours, drain; then add to potatoes and cook until tender before adding milk and seasoning.

Pea Soup

1 c. dried peas	2 small onions
1/4 lb. fat salt pork	1 1/2 T. flour
1 pt. milk	Salt and pepper

Soak peas overnight. Drain; add 2 quarts cold water, the onion, seasoning and fat pork. Simmer gently until peas are soft (three hours). Lift out pork. Rub peas through sieve. Bind with flour mixed with cold water. Add milk and reheat. Serves 6.

Bean Soup

Make like pea soup, using 1 cup dried beans in place of peas. Half teaspoon mustard will improve the flavor of bean soup. Canned tomatoes may also be added.

Potato Soup

4 medium potatoes	2 T. flour
2 onions minced	2 T. butter
1 quart milk	Salt and pepper
1 T. chopped parsley	

Boil potatoes and onions together until tender. Rub vegetables through a sieve with vegetable water. Melt butter and blend in flour, salt and pepper. Add milk gradually, cook until mixture begins to boil. Add vegetable pulp, vegetable water and parsley. Beat up with egg beater. Serves 6.

Cream of Tomato Soup

1 qt. of canned tomatoes	3 T. butter
1 qt. milk	2 T. flour
1 T. minced onion	Salt and pepper

Boil tomatoes and onion together ten minutes, rub through sieve to remove seeds. Reheat to boiling point. Melt butter and blend in flour, salt and pepper. Add milk gradually, stirring constantly. Heat to boiling and cook five minutes. When ready to serve add boiling tomato slowly to hot white sauce stirring gently. Be sure to serve at once and soup will not curdle. Serves 6-8.



**GOOD LIGHT
Always Makes
HAPPIER HOMES**

Light is as important as good air or food. Nothing adds more to the happiness and comfort of a home than good light. Eyesight is a priceless possession and every possible safeguard should be used to preserve and protect it.

ALADDIN Modern White Light

turns darkness into daylight. Floods a room with powerful, soft light. Burns 50 hours on one gallon of ordinary kerosene (coal oil). Quiet, odorless, smokeless. Safe, no pumping up. Lights instantly.

CHANGED TO ELECTRIC In a Jiffy

Your dealer can supply you with a simple little converter, with which you can change an Aladdin over to use electricity in a few seconds.

See Them at Your Dealer's

Your dealer will gladly show you the new Aladdin lamps and colorful Whip-O-Lite shades. He also carries Aladdin supply parts. See him today.

Other ALADDIN Products

Electric
Lamps
and
Shades
Vacuum
Bottles

**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.**

6 Sensational Introductory Offer!
BEAUTIFUL ENLARGEMENTS
of any six negatives of same size (up to 2 1/2 x 4 1/4). Produced with new Photo Electric "Magic Eye." Send negatives with this ad and 25c in coin today!
PHOTO RESEARCH LABS.
Dept. C, Drawer 370 Regina, Sask.

**GLOBELITE
FARM LIGHT BATTERIES**

Guaranteed (7) Years

Get Details and Order Now

GLOBELITE BATTERIES LTD. Winnipeg, Man.

LONELY HEARTS Find your sweetheart through my Club: Old and Reliable; Established 1924. Personal painstaking service for refined men and women (CONFIDENTIAL). Free particulars, photos, descriptions, sealed. LOIS REEDER, BOX 549, PALESTINE, TEXAS.

For YOUR CHILD'S SAKE Remember these vital laxative facts!

Ex-Lax is effective, all right—but effective in a gentle way. It won't weaken or upset the children. It won't make them feel bad afterwards.

—it's not too strong!

Ex-Lax can be given to the children with complete confidence. Although it has a fine chocolate taste, its action is thorough and dependable.

—it's not too mild!

Ex-Lax is one laxative that avoids extremes. It works easily and effectively at the same time. In other words, Ex-Lax is

—the Happy Medium!

EX-LAX The Chocolate Laxative
Only 15c. or 35c.



Milk is one of the best foods for children. Each child should have over a pint each day.

Caring for Milk

With milk in short supply it is essential that none be wasted and every drop safe for human consumption—By Doris J. McFadden

MILK is one of our most precious foodstuffs. It does more for the body than any other single food and it also does it more cheaply. Dr. L. B. Pett, Director, Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, says: "Milk is possibly the most important single food to include in your diet every day. It has fine quality proteins; it is the chief source of adequate amounts of bone-building minerals like calcium and phosphorus; and it is important in helping to provide necessary B vitamins." Milk contains more essential nutrients than any other single food. It is an excellent source for protein and therefore is an adequate substitute for meat.

In Canada, milk consumption and production have both risen during the war years but consumption has gone up more rapidly than production. This discrepancy, along with the known value of milk to the health of the individual, and consequently to the nation, makes it a vital concern that all milk produced be of high quality. Low grade milk results in loss through spoilage and is dangerous to human health. The quality of milk and cream depends almost entirely upon the care taken on the farm.

It is also decidedly in the farmer's economic interests to produce high quality milk and cream. Not only does the best find a market more readily, it also returns more money through a higher price offered and by avoiding loss through spoilage and rejection.

Good quality milk is milk that is safe for human consumption; has a satisfactory food value; is free from visible dirt, unpleasant odors and flavors; and will keep sweet for a reasonable length of time.

Milk is kept free from disease by keeping only healthy cows and preventing contamination by persons who are ill. Contamination that has unavoidably taken place is counteracted by pasteurization.

The food value is controlled by the health and diet of the cow and the remaining factors affecting quality are the result of the care given the milk by the farmer.

To produce the best milk on the farm, the necessary requirements are:

- Clean, healthy cows.
- Clean, well ventilated stable and milk house.
- Clean, healthy handlers.
- Sterile utensils.
- Prompt cooling and proper storing.

The cows should be groomed daily and the udders washed just before each milking. Clean looking cows may be suffering from disease and give milk that is unsafe for use. Therefore cows should be tested regularly by a veterinarian. Cows giving indications of infection, no matter how slight, should be segregated, milked last and the milk should not be used without at least pasteurizing it. If the infection cannot be completely cured, the cow must be disposed of as soon as possible.

Milk from unclean and poorly ventilated stables and milk-houses may be carrying disease germs and more than likely will be tainted.

Only healthy persons of cleanly habits should be allowed to do the milking or to handle the milk and cream. Since milk, and especially fresh, warm milk, is an excellent food for bacteria as well as humans, it can be a dangerous carrier of disease. Therefore, prevention against contamination with cold germs or any other germs is essential.

Except for poorly cared for milking machines the shipping can is the worst offender when it comes to adding bacteria to milk. That does not eliminate the pails, strainers and separator however. Bacteria grow readily on any moist surface and especially if there are any open seams, cracks or rough surfaces.

The first consideration is to have utensils in sound condition with smooth, impermeable surfaces. Tinned utensils are the most reliable and they must be kept in good repair. Galvanized or wooden pails are sure to lead to trouble.

Wash all milk utensils at once to prevent the formation of "milkstone." Rinse first with cold or luke-warm water, then scrub all surfaces with a brush. A cloth will not do the job properly. Follow this with very hot water and washing soda or some similar cleanser. Soap will not do as efficient a job and is more difficult to wash off. Give them a final rinse with boiling water. This will remove all the milk film and cleanser and warm up the metal to facilitate drying. Turn upside down to dry, and, if possible, where exposed to the sun. Otherwise in a heated place. Dry as quickly as possible but do not use a cloth as that may only recontaminate them.

Unfortunately it is not always possible to dry the utensils quickly and millions of bacteria grow in the moisture. To prevent seeding the fresh milk, rinse

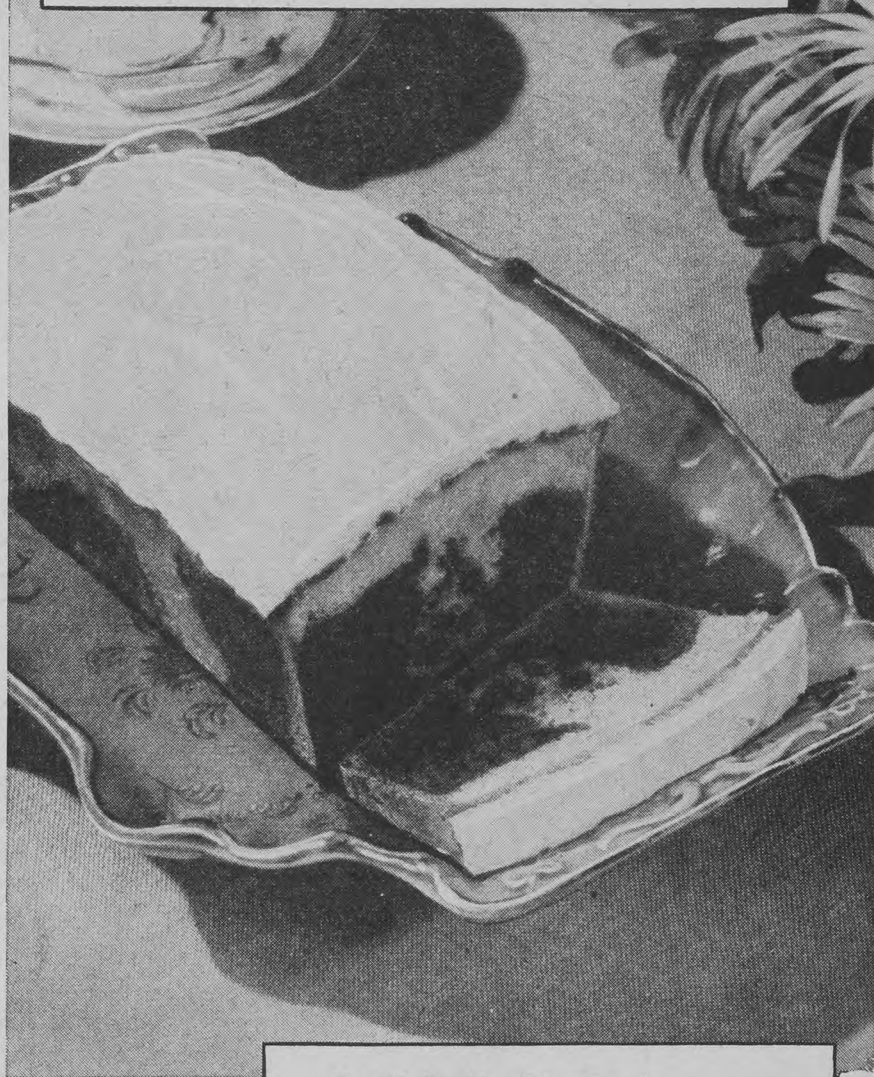
Turn to page 65

So much sweetness ...so little sugar

Luscious **MARBLE LOAF**—fluffy, fine textured
... made with **MAGIC**

When your family calls for cake—"let them eat cake"—... and don't give the sugar shortage a second thought! There's only $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup of sugar in Magic's Marble Loaf—but there's enough luscious, melty-rich flavor to satisfy the sweetest tooth.

To assure that tempting goodness... that fluffy texture that spells complete baking success, always use Magic Baking Powder! Three generations of Canadian homemakers have relied on Magic. Safeguard precious ingredients—cut down food waste... get Magic Baking Powder today.



Magic's Marble Loaf

2 cups sifted flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn syrup
4 tsps. Magic Baking Powder	3 eggs
$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt	1 tsp. vanilla
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening	$\frac{1}{8}$ cup milk
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	1 tsp. cinnamon
	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup cocoa

Sift dry ingredients together 3 times. Cream shortening, adding sugar and syrup until very light. Beat in eggs one at a time—add flour and milk alternately. Add vanilla. Divide batter into 2 parts; to one part add cocoa. Into well-greased loaf pan place light and dark mixture alternately, 1 tbs. at a time. When all batter is used, run fork through mixture, lengthwise. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 50-75 min. or until done. Cover with

WHITE ICING: Combine 1 egg white, 4 tbs. corn syrup, $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. vanilla and a pinch of salt in top of double boiler. Cook over boiling water 9 min. beating continuously with egg beater. Remove; beat until mixture peaks. Frost cake.



MADE IN CANADA

Here's a SENSIBLE way to relieve 'PERIODIC' Female Pain



with its nervous tension, weak, tired cranky feelings

• If at such times you feel so nervous, tired, irritable, a bit blue—due to female functional periodic disturbances—don't delay—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Here's WHY:

1. Pinkham's Compound comes in liquid form. It is one of the most effective medicines made especially for girls and women for this purpose.
2. This medicine is what is known as a *uterine sedative* because it has a soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.
3. Pinkham's Compound is made from wholesome roots and herbs (plus Vitamin B₁).
4. Pinkham's Compound HELPS NATURE! Buy a bottle today at any drugstore. Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's **VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

The flavour
is delicious



"SALADA" TEA

WIN A \$10,000 HOME

TO BE GIVEN AWAY NOV. 26th.

Built where you want it, as you want it
Furnished to your taste

Total expenditure for house not to exceed \$7,500
Total expenditure for furniture not to exceed \$2,500

\$1,000 to Solicitor of
winning contribution

Proceeds devoted to furnishing two hospital
rooms, as arranged by hospital authorities,
and supplying comforts for men in Col. Belcher
Military Hospital, Calgary, over a period of years

If you think you can dispose of books of tickets in your district, get in touch today with

CANADA CLUB OF CALGARY

* 116-8th Avenue East (Clip this advertisement) Calgary, Alta. *

Tickets
\$1.00 each

Book of Twelve
Tickets \$10

THIS AMAZING NEW DYE

Easily - Safely - Economically
TINTS or DYES **ALL** FABRICS!

NOW at last here's an extraordinary
new dye that easily, safely, economi-
cally tints or dyes every kind of material
—including Nylon, Celanese, and
mixtures—fabrics you could never safely
dye before! You can depend on getting
perfect results on all fabrics with Sunset—
a truly quality product! Buy at your
favorite store today!



IT'S THRIFTY AND WISE TO USE SUNSET DYES!



Fig. 1. Alice Faye.

Fig. 2. Vivian Blaine.

Fig. 3. Louise Allbritton.

New Hair Arrangements

How to style them for yourself to get that professional look without benefit
of a skilled hairdresser—By Loretta Miller

THE smart girl can change her personality as often as she changes her hair arrangement. Hair piled on top of the head is likely to add years to one's appearance, but it also lends dignity. Hair hanging in soft, loose ringlets gives one a happy-go-lucky, care-free personality and is youthful. But by varying either of these ever so little, one strikes a newer and happy medium which is, nine times out of ten, flattering.

Hair of shoulder length and moderately thick and of substantial quality is by far the most interesting and easiest to arrange. It is long enough to be braided, rolled or pinned up, or it can be turned under to form a page-boy without danger of its becoming loose. Too, longer hair can be made into a fashionable pompadour without fear of short ends making it look untidy. The newest and very nicest hairdos are practical and can be done at home. This certainly is a big point in their favor.

Figure 1. Consider first the lovely arrangement worn by Alice Faye, 20th Century Fox player. A detachable braid made from her own hair lends a distinctive note to this lovely hair style. To set this arrangement moisten the hair with water or a little waving lotion and push one deep wave in the hair over the forehead. Brush the hair up at the sides, making flat pin curls with small strands of hair. Brush the hair down across the back of the head, pinning small sections into flat pin curls. Turn the curls down when setting the hair.

Then when the hair is thoroughly dry, remove the pins, comb out the hair and adjust the braid coronation-fashion over your head, allowing the hair at the back of the head to come up and over the braid. The braid is used much the same as a ribbon.

One trick in setting the hair is to turn the ends under instead of upward. This stunt works especially well when the hair is fine and doesn't have enough body to hold the ends up. Turning the ends down or under, whichever you prefer to call it, means that you are working with the mood of the hair, not against it.

Figure 2. Vivian Blaine, another 20th Century Fox player, fashions the same hairdo, with a slight variation, for formal wear. Here the front of the hair is waved, then the detachable braid adjusted. The hair at the sides and back of the head is then brushed upward and rolled over the braid to form a neat roll. This arrangement is smart for business, for afternoon social affairs and particularly lovely for formal wear.

A detachable hair piece is an indispensable help to thin hair, or hair which hasn't enough body to "stay put." Such a hair-piece can be worn as a braid, roll, or as part of one's own hair in forming a chignon. A detachable

hair-piece must match the hair, both in color and texture.

Figure 3. Another favorite is the combination page-boy-pompadour. The requirements for arranging this hairdo are more exacting. The hair must be thick enough to hold a substantial pompadour and long enough to fashion a page-boy, preferably shoulder-length. The pompadour may be worn flat, as shown on lovely Louise Allbritton, of Universal Pictures, or, a pad may be worn to give height to the pompadour.

Special hair-pieces and pads of various size, may be purchased in general department and chain stores. When proper pads are used, even thin hair can be worn in a flattering pompadour, with the back hair arranged page-boy.

Want to try your hand and hair in creating your new hairdo? Here is how you can do the arrangement worn by Miss Allbritton. After shampooing the hair and partially drying it, make a horizontal part from ear to ear. This will divide the hair into two sections. Arrange the front section first. After moistening it with a bit of waving lotion push the wave into place. Pinch the ridge with your fingers and insert hairpins to hold it in place. Then use curlers on the ends or make small pin-curls, securing them flat to the head with hairpins.

The back section is arranged thusly: The hair is brushed straight down from the horizontal part. Then either of two methods may be used. Either the hair can be divided into small sections, each section then wrapped around the finger and pinned flat to the head. Or, metal, cloth, rubber or chamois curlers may be used, providing the curls are made uniform in size and only in the ends of the hair. The ends must always be turned under . . . never upward.

Figure 4. A perennial favorite with so many girls is the soft, loose waves and curls worn by Jeanne Crain, another 20th Century Fox player. This is



Fig. 4. Jeanne Crain.



• There's an easy, economical way to make your hair glow and shine with new beauty. Use Evan Williams Shampoo and watch glorious highlights sparkle through its silky smoothness. See natural color brilliance live again to give your hair new charm, new enchantment. Two types: "Camomile" for fair hair, "Ordinary" for dark hair.

EVAN WILLIAMS
SHAMPOO
2 for 15¢ 25c.

STOP SUFFERING FROM FOLLOWING STOMACH Disorders: Acid Stomach, Indigestion, Heartburn, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Sick Headaches, etc. Use Elik's Stomach powder No. 2, \$1, \$2.
ELIK'S MEDICINE COMPANY
Dept. 34 Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR **SOUND SLEEP**
BUY **Globe**
Beds - Springs - Mattresses
See your Dealer
GLOBE BEDDING CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG CALGARY

Soothes
DIAPER
RASH



"Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly brings a cool fresh feeling to the heat and irritation caused by diaper rash. Apply it generously to baby's tender chafed skin. There is no safer treatment for your baby. The trademark VASELINE is your guarantee of absolute purity. Always keep it handy.

Jars 10¢, 15¢, 25¢ — Tubes 20¢, 25¢

Vaseline
TRADE MARK
PETROLEUM JELLY

a perfect 'teen age coiffure. It is as lovely for formal wear as for daytime and can be worn plain, or with ribbons, bows, flowers, feathers or any proper type of ornament. Most of all types, colors and textures of hair lends itself to this arrangement which may be parted on either side or in the centre. Turning the ends under, when setting the hair, even though they are to be worn upward or outward, will make the hair more obedient to dressing.

Regardless of the arrangement you choose, it is important to secure the wave in place with plenty of hairpins and to adjust a net over the new set. The hair must be thoroughly dry before the net or hairpins are removed. Also, I believe you will find small hairpins, instead of the bob pins most satisfactory for holding the flat curls in place until dry.

Practice makes for perfection. Don't be discouraged if your first attempt to do your hair isn't satisfactory. Visit the counters selling all the hair-dressing accessories. You'll find a host of rolls, pads made of artificial hair, some of rubber and some of wire, and you'll find many new types of curlers. All of these will make your hairdressing easy and successful... and will make your hairdo lovelier.

CARING FOR MILK

Continued from page 63

all utensils with a hypochlorite solution just before milking. Hypochlorite is sold under various trade names in liquid and powder forms. Add sufficient hypochlorite to a pailful of clean water to give a strength of 100 parts per million of chlorine (most products give directions on the package). Stir for 15 seconds, then pour into a second pail. Continue until all pails, cans, etc., have been rinsed making sure that the solution comes in contact with every surface the milk touches. Drain thoroughly before using. Use the remainder of the solution for wiping off the cows udders. Never save the solution to use again.

For best results, separators must be thoroughly washed and scalded after each run. If for some valid reason this cannot be done, then, with the bowl turning at full speed, pour a pailful of hypochlorite solution into the supply tank. Brush the inside of the tank with this solution, then allow it to run through the machine.

Single service cotton disk strainers which are thrown away after use are the best. If cloth strainers are used they must be thoroughly rinsed, washed, boiled for 15 minutes and dried completely before using again. Remember that strainers will never undo the harm done by dirt getting into the milk and a non-sterile strainer can be decidedly dangerous.

It is absolutely essential that milking machines get efficient treatment. For details concerning your machine read your directions carefully and for further information send for Farmers' Bulletin 65 and War-Time Production Series Pamphlet No. 54, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The keeping quality of milk is greatly influenced by the temperature to which it is cooled and the promptness with which cooling is started. To check the growth of the spoilage bacteria which are present, milk should be promptly cooled to 50 degrees Fahr. or lower. For full information on methods of cooling milk on the farm see Bulletin No. 165, "Cooling Milk on the Farm," and War-Time Production Series Pamphlet No. 58 which has the same title. These may be obtained free of charge from the Dominion Department of Agriculture Ottawa.

In the home milk should be kept in covered, sterile containers and as cold as

Start NOW!
Cut Grease... Remove Dirt
SAFELY

Have You Tried
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
Lately?

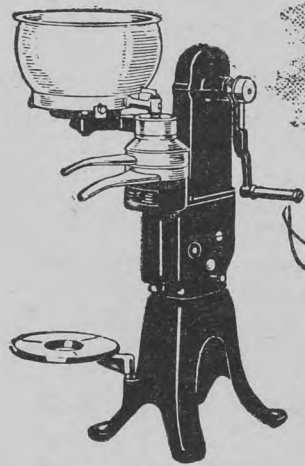


Guaranteed by
Good Housekeeping
as effective on
any surface
not as advertised

No matter what your favorite cleanser has been, you owe it to yourself to try new improved Old Dutch Cleanser. Then see for yourself how much easier you get things clean—and quicker too. Old Dutch contains a special grease dissolver that cuts grease fast and Seismotite that erases dirt easily—quickly—without scratching. Try Old Dutch today.

Made in Canada

136



RESERVED
FOR YOU!

A Renfrew
TRADE MARK REGD

CREAM SEPARATOR

If you are one of the many farmers who is in need of a new Cream Separator, get in touch with your Renfrew District Representative right away and have him deliver and demonstrate a new Renfrew Cream Separator in your own dairy.

Canada Needs More Butter

The close skimming, easy turning Renfrew Cream Separator will make your separating time shorter, your cream cheques larger, and help increase your butter production.

See your Renfrew District Representative today or write to our nearest branch office.

Made in All Popular Sizes—Hand or Electrically Operated.

RANGES - TRUCK SCALES - WASHING MACHINES

THE RENFREW MACHINERY COMPANY LIMITED
RENFREW ONT. SUSSEX N.B. ST. JOHNS P.Q. REGINA SASK.



Hey! Lady! Don't Dose Constipation!

● Harsh purgatives only offer temporary relief. Eat Kellogg's All-Bran every day. Nearly one out of every two Canadian families now use All-Bran—64% for over five years. No wonder we believe you will benefit from All-Bran. Prove it at our risk, not yours.

Here is our guarantee:

Eat an ounce of All-Bran every day. If after finishing just one pack-

age you do not agree its continued use is a simple, pleasant, daily precaution to help you keep regular, we will refund you not only what you paid—but **DOUBLE** your money back.

Your grocer has All-Bran in 2 convenient sizes.

Made by Kellogg in London, Canada.

Keep Regular-Naturally!



NABOB

Tea as it should be



B-41 F

KELLY DOUGLAS & CO. LTD. VANCOUVER B.C.

He's at Work Improving YOUR BUSINESS



WARTIME scientific discoveries will change peacetime living . . . will swell Canada's foreign trade . . . add to her national wealth. Your business can share in this peacetime prosperity.

And this Bank's facilities can help you with your postwar plans. Loans, credit information, collections . . . the services that have worked with Canada to victory, are turning again to promoting peacetime successes.

Visit our nearest Branch Manager . . . he will be happy to serve you.

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
Over a Century of Banking Experience

possible, but not frozen. If milk sours it is not unwholesome so long as it remains acid and has not been infected with disease germs. The bacteria which cause milk to sour are not harmful but once molds have formed on top and putrefaction has set in it is unfit for use.

Success depends far more upon the individual and the methods that he employs than it does upon the equipment which he possesses. The fundamentals in all care of milk whether by producer or consumer are absolute cleanliness, cold temperature, and prevention of contamination at the source of supply in keeping the milk covered and by using only sterile utensils.

Shelves Are In Season

By DOROTHY HALLER

IT'S early to be thinking about next summer's garden and all the produce you'll have to put away next season. But it's not too soon to be thinking of extra shelves and cupboard space to tuck away the jars of fruits and vegetables, jams and jellies. Remember how you wished this year for more shelves, and vowed you'd remedy the lack of storage room before another summer rolled around?

Now's the time to get busy—on a snowy week-end or rainy day when there's little or no outdoor work to be done and a promise of few interruptions. Shelves can be fun. They are as decorative as they are practical. You'll be amazed at the difference they'll make in the appearance of a room or how they'll spruce up an empty-looking corner.

Use your imagination about shelves! There are all sorts of odd spots to tuck them. Most houses have at least one space where the family has always agreed "shelves ought to be." Perhaps it's near the fireplace, under the stairs, even over the stairway door. Most closets have wasted corners where shelves would be a real addition. If

your shelves are to be decorative as well as practical, put them in the rooms where they'll be noticed. Shelves "just for convenience" will fit on the back porch, sunporch, pantry, kitchen or bathroom.

What bathroom ever had enough shelf space? Kitchens and pantries need shelves if only for effect. A small hanging shelf for a stencilled spice set or for herb seasonings adds a true "chef's touch" to the kitchen.

Built-in shelves for pottery, bric-a-brac or books near a bay window are another possibility. And if the living-room needs an additional touch, try hanging shelves for ivy in the windows. For the dining-room, the old-fashioned plate rail is back in style again; and, of course, the corner cabinet is very decorative. If you have an old cabinet, whatnot or hanging shelf stored away in the attic, now's the time to bring it down and be in the height of fashion! It's best not to touch the old woods if they are very fine; but if they're in bad condition, don't hesitate to refurbish with paint.

Shelves can be made from almost any stray piece of lumber. If you are a hoarder of odd boards and bits of wood, so much the better. Even the most unlikely remnants come in handy. Old moldings, carving or woodwork often can be made into most attractive shelves or brackets. A carpenter can do a slick job with the doors from old cupboards and cabinets to enclose a new tier of shelves.

The decorative possibilities of shelves come not only from the angles and lines of the room where they're placed, but also from their color. Paint can cover a multitude of carpentry sins. If you have an artistic flair, try painting flowers or Pennsylvania Dutch designs on kitchen and pantry shelves. Or use stencils. Grey-and-yellow shelves can add a lot of cheer to a breakfast nook. In the kitchen, see what you can do with classic white edging or ruffles of Mexican cotton. Odd pieces of quilting material can be sewn together for "curtains" for

Busy Bessie Hot Iron Transfers

By ANNA DEBELLE



Design No. T-141

Now did you ever see anyone quite so pretty as Miss Bessie busying herself with housekeeping? She's something different—a sheet of amusing hot-iron transfers to trim your kitchen linens. Nice for aprons, luncheon sets, curtains, pot holders, etc. Easy to work and quickly done. One set of figures and one set of days of the week on each sheet. Send for hot-iron transfer No. T-141, price 20c. Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework, Winnipeg, Man.

Hot
BISCUITS

Delicious
WHEN MADE WITH

COW BRAND
BAKING SODA
PURE BICARBONATE OF SODA

\$25,000.00
To Be Given Away

WIN A \$15,000 RANCH,
A 1946 LINCOLN ZEPHYR
SEDAN,
AN ALL-EXPENSE TRIP
TO EUROPE OR \$1,000.
97 OTHER PRIZES — in all totalling
\$25,000, or the equivalent in VICTORY
BONDS.

Mail this "ad" with ONE DOLLAR each
for the number of subscriptions you
wish to the

**KIMBERLEY AND DISTRICT MEMORIAL
SOCIETY**

Box 430 Kimberley, B.C.

Proceeds to be used to erect a Legion
Memorial Hall and Recreation Facilities
for our Returning Veterans and citizens.
Date of prize awards to be announced in
the Press.

DON'T DELAY . . . ACT NOW
Agents Wanted

Ladies, Gentlemen
We are still at your service. Write for low price
list. Prompt service. Standard Distributors, Box 72,
Regina, Sask.

GROW BLUEBERRIES
enormous cultivated
Blueberries, large as Grapes, sweet and delicious
— Unsurpassed for commercial or home
planting. Write today for Special Blueberry
Bulletin and Catalog in full color — FREE
TOBE'S TREERY, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONT.

**INTRODUCTORY
SPECIAL!**
Mail this ad with 10c in coin and four negatives
and receive four beautiful panel-embossed snapshots
in handy pocket album!
ARTISTO
Dept. 123 REGINA, SASK. Drawer 220

Get-Acquainted Club
Through social correspondence thousands yearly
meet their "ideal." Write today for list of eligibles.
Many Canadians. Simpson, Box 1251, Denver, Colo.

LONELINESS and HAPPINESS
Lonesome for ONE like you? SEEKING friendship,
love, life mate, with ONE of like interests? Confi-
dential mail introductions over America. All ages,
religions, occupations, city, country. Write for Ap-
plication. **CHRISTINE FELLOWSHIP, 4106WC,**
Prospect Ave., Hollywood, 27, Calif.

**MAKE THIS TEST
TODAY!**

*Blessed
relief from
TIRED
EYES*

Next time eyes are
overtired or smarting
put two drops of
MURINE in each eye.
Right away it starts
to soothe, comfort
and cleanse. Make
this two-drop test...
enjoy the relief that
MURINE brings.
MURINE was origi-
nated by an eye phy-
sician. Use it to
cleanse, relax and
refresh your eyes.

MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES
SOOTHES • CLEANSSES • REFRESHES

the guest room shelf. Gleaming black
oilcloth is the height of smartness to
accent bathroom shelves—besides being
extremely practical.

You may start out with a simple plan
for shelves for the pantry; but when
you get shelf-inspired you'll find your-
self with ideas galore. No fancy decora-
tor, designer or modernist has yet
thought of a smarter or more functional
idea than the old-fashioned shelf.

Sugar-sparing Recipes

By MARJORIE J. GUILFORD

LOOKING back over recipes that we
used as a matter of course, not
so long ago, it seems odd to think
that we calmly used one, two or
more cups of sugar with never a thought.
Now we are always on the alert for
interesting recipes that use as little
sugar as possible, yet that will serve to
take the place of richer cakes and
cookies.

Sour Cream Sugar Cookies

2¼ c. sifted cake flour	1 egg
¼ tsp. salt	1 c. thick sour cream
½ tsp. baking soda	½ c. brown sugar,
1½ tsp. baking	sifted
powder	½ c. chopped nut
¼ tsp. nutmeg	meats
¼ tsp. allspice	½ c. chopped dates
½ c. butter	or raisins

Mix and sift first six ingredients. Cut
in butter as for pastry. Beat egg and
add to cream. Add brown sugar to cream
and combine with dry ingredients. Add
nuts and fruit. Drop from teaspoon on
to buttered baking sheet and bake in
moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) 12
to 15 minutes. Makes about three dozen
cookies. If desired, chill dough, roll,
cut and sprinkle with sugar.

Strawberry Meringue Squares

3 T. butter	2 egg yolks
½ c. brown sugar	1 c. flour
3 T. milk	1 tsp. baking powder
¾ c. jam	2 egg whites

Melt butter. Add sugar, egg yolks and
milk. Beat until light. Add flour sifted
with baking powder. Mix well. Press
into a square cake pan (about 7x7
inches). Beat egg whites very stiff. Add
jam. Beat well. Spread on cake mixture.
Bake 35 minutes at 350 degrees Fahr.
Cool. Cut in squares.

Cheese Cakes

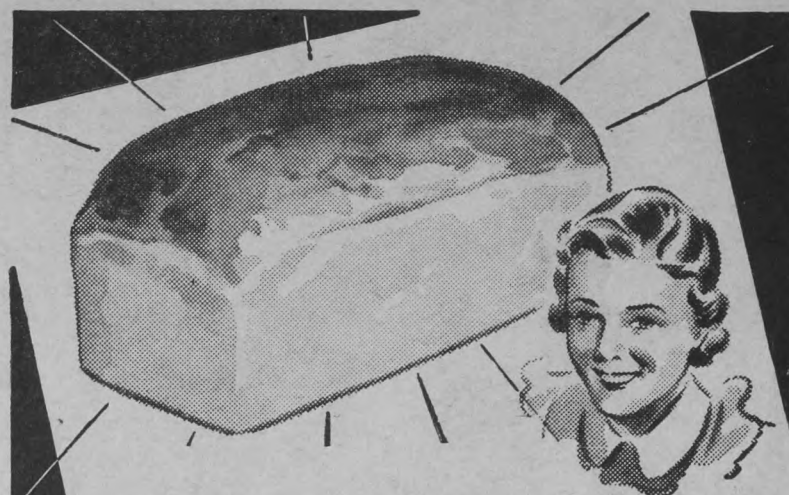
4 T. butter	¾ c. flour
4 T. fine sugar	1 tsp. baking powder
1 egg	½ tsp. salt
1 lemon (grated rind)	Pastry
1 tsp. lemon juice	Jam

Beat butter to a soft cream, gradually
add sugar. Beat in the egg, add the
lemon juice and rind. Beat well and add
flour which has been sifted with salt
and baking powder. Line small patty
pans with pastry. Into each shell, put
a little jam, such as apricot or rasp-
berry. Cover this with a good spoonful
of the above cake mixture. Roll out some
pastry very thin, cut into long pieces
like shoe strings, curl a little on top of
cake mixture. Bake in oven about 400
degrees Fahr.

*Dark and dusty lines left on wallpaper
by pictures, may be avoided by moving
the picture ever so slightly when you
wipe down the walls with a brush or
duster on a broom. Move the picture up
or down slightly to one side. If this is
done occasionally the sun fading of the
wallpaper around the picture will not be
so noticeable and the dust line that
gathers at the line along the base of
the picture will be avoided.*

*If you want to remove old paper be-
fore putting on new on the walls, make
a solution of one tablespoon of saltpetre
to one gallon of water and apply freely
to the paper with a brush. Keep the
water hot and use more than one
application if necessary.*

*In the fall I always take up a few
plants of parsley and plant them in a
can, and keep it in the kitchen window
all winter. It is a cheery sight and a
few sprigs added to the cooking makes
all the difference in the world, especi-
ally in meat pies, soups, etc.—Mrs.
R. W., Alta.*



Good bread!

GOOD bread is so delicious and healthy, it's worth while to
check up (if you're not quite satisfied with results) on a
number of essential points in bread baking. . . Is your recipe
a proven one? are your materials good—the flour, the yeast
and the other ingredients? is your stove efficient and can you
get the proper temperature in the kitchen? . . . Whatever type
of yeast you may use, you can rely on its purity, uniformity
and strength when it's made by

LALLEMAND'S
Yeast

ALABASTINE

NEW PROCESS
WATER PAINT
FOR WALLS
AND CEILINGS

Make your rooms beautiful
with the soft, colourful tints
of ALABASTINE. Easy to
use . . . just mix with water
and apply with a large
brush. Dries quickly with-
out odour, and will not
rub off.

Tint your
walls and ceilings
with
ALABASTINE
—paints over plaster,
wallboard, wallpaper or
any solid surface.

ONLY 75¢
A 5 lb. PACKAGE

Comes in Ivory, Cream, Buff,
Light Buff, Pink, Light Blue,
Grey, Light Green, and
White.

Sold at Hardware and Paint Stores Everywhere

Always make sure your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name
and address to your letter or subscription order. Any omission will
cause delay in filling your order.



NO EXCUSE FOR YOU
to remain ignorant of this
HIGHER TYPE

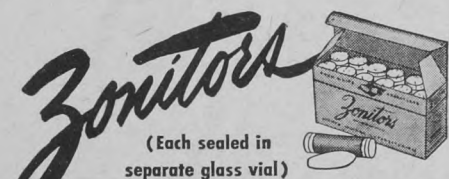
Intimate Feminine Hygiene



Enjoy 'Extra' Advantage Of This
Greaseless Suppository—It Gives
Hours of Continuous Medication

Here's one of the greatest "steps forward" ever discovered for intimate feminine cleanliness—ZONITORS! And here's why Zonitors are being so enthusiastically used among exacting women today:

1. Zonitors are snow-white, greaseless, stainless vaginal suppositories which offer an easier, daintier and more convenient method.
2. Powerfully germicidal yet so safe to delicate tissues. Non-irritating, non-poisonous, non-smarting.
3. When inserted—Zonitors quickly begin to release their powerful germicidal qualities. Yet they're not the type which quickly melt away.
4. Zonitors are especially made to afford continuous medication and they keep on releasing their precious properties for hours.
5. Zonitors immediately kill every germ they touch and keep them from multiplying.
6. Zonitors destroy offending odor.
7. They never leave any sticky residue. Buy today—any drug store.



FREE—Mail this coupon for FREE booklet sent in plain wrapper. Reveals frank intimate facts. Zonitors, Dept. CG-3 Ste. Thérèse, Que.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____

Fashions for Fall



No. 2958—A dark frock to start the season. Only three pieces in pattern makes it easy to sew. Cut in sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17 years. Size 15 requires 2 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2982—Coat dress with new high neckline. The slim princess lines are easy to wear and so easy to sew. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2938—A cozy jerkin for fall. Wonderful for school or office wear. Smart to mix plaid with plain fabrics. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards 54-inch material for jerkin suit; for separate jerkin with or without collar 1 3/4 yards 54-inch fabric.

No. 2966—Soft graceful lines worked out in the simplest cut. Only two pieces to the pattern. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires only 2 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3848—Pretty princess frock with froth of ruffles, brief sleeves and heart-shaped pockets. Good in colorful cottons. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 35-inch fabric, two yards ruffling.

No. 2949—A nautical suit to thrill a wee lass includes the tam with anchor applique trim. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 54-inch material, 4 1/2 yards braid for suit and tam.

No. 2935 — Darling frock and bonnet to match. Front buttoning makes ironing easy. Panties included in pattern. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8. Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards 35-inch material for dress, 1 1/2 yards lace; 3/8 yard 35-inch for bonnet, 5/8 yard 35-inch for panties.

Be sure to write correct size and number of pattern wanted. Give address clearly.

Patterns 15 cents each.

Send 15 cents for Fall Fashion magazine which includes complete sewing guide. Illustrated in color, presenting 24 pages of 150 charming pattern designs for all ages and occasions.

Address orders to The Country Guide Patterns, The Country Guide, Winnipeg.



RUBBER HEELS & SOLES



FREE! SAMPLES OF TREATMENT FOR
Stomach Trouble
(Due to Gastric Hyper-Acidity)



C. P. Shea, Campbell's Bay, Que., writes: "I suffered for the past 22 years with indigestion, pains and gas after each meal, and I found relief when a friend told me about your treatment. From the first day I used Canadian Von tablets I believe they have done me good. I can't praise them too much." If you suffer from indigestion, gastritis, heartburn, bloating, a cold irritation, pains after eating, acidity, you, too, should receive quick relief. Send at once for FREE Samples of this treatment. A free Booklet is included. Write.

CANADIAN VON CO.

Dept. 614-D

Windsor, Ont.

★ ★
★ **Boys & Girls** ★ ★
★ ★
★ **Free!** ★ ★
★ ★
★ **INDIAN GIFTS** ★ ★

Every boy or girl who correctly completes and sends in an Indian Stamp Map before July 26th, 1946, has the choice of a beautiful Indian leather jacket or pair of Indian gauntlets. Start saving the NEW series of colorful Indian Stamps found in every package and sack of Sunny Boy Cereal.

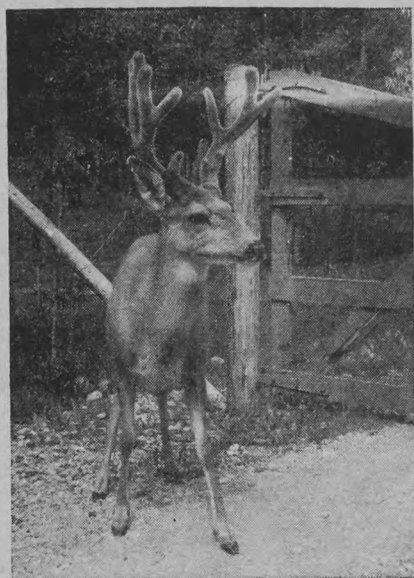
Send this coupon today for your NEW Indian Stamp Map.

SUNNY BOY, CALGARY, ALTA.
Please send me Free an Indian Stamp Map.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ CG

Listen to "INDIAN TRAILS"
over your local radio station

The Country Boy and Girl



Adolescent

By AUDREY McKIM

A shy young fellow sprouting pride
In fuzzy antlers arched and wide,
Possessed of legs with knobby knees
Who when observed is not at ease.
Just like another whom I've seen,
A boy of nearly seventeen—
Very shyly proud of showing
A downy beard he's sure he's growing.

The Funniest Clown

By Mary E. GRANNAN

HE really wasn't a clown at all. He was Johnny Small, and his mother had sent him on an errand. It was the day the circus was in town and mother was expecting company from the country.

"But Mum," Johnny had said about an hour before, "Mum, can't I go down and see the circus train in? Mum, all the boys are going . . . and the girls too. Patty Morrison's going. Mum, mayn't I go, please . . . eh?"

"No, Johnny," said his mother. "I can't spare you just now. You're going to the circus this afternoon. Your father promised to take you to the station tonight to see them load up again, but right now I want you to help me."

"Mum," said Johnny, "I'm not much good of a helper. Now if I were a girl, Mum, I'd be a good helper, but now take me. I'm a boy." Johnny laughed hopefully. "What can I do to help in the kitchen?"

"You can wash up that panful of dishes there in the sink," said mother. "Any boy can do that. It's not a girl's skill particularly, you know." And Johnny's mother laughed too.

Johnny's face fell. "Mum, I've got my best suit on. Didn't you notice, because I dressed up because I thought to myself that I might be going to see the circus unload and I knew we had company and I knew you wouldn't want your only little boy to be in his old clothes when his only aunt and uncle in the country were coming to visit and . . ."

Mrs. Small broke in, "You're going to wash the dishes Johnny, so just slip on your father's garden overalls there, and go to work."

Johnny laughed again. It was always fun to get into his dad's overalls. Washing the dishes didn't seem so bad now. He stepped into the great oversize garment and went to work at the sink. He was half way through his job when his mother said, "Johnny, you'll have to go to the store for me. I'm completely out of cornstarch. And you might get me a bottle of cherries too."

"May I wear the overalls to the store?" asked Johnny.

"Yes, you may . . . don't trip over them, and hurry." She gave him the money for the cherries and flour and added five cents to the amount so that he could get an ice cream cone for himself. Johnny hurried down the street looking very funny in the long wide overalls. The grocer laughed merrily

THANKSGIVING and Hallowe'en celebrations make October a busy, exciting month for boys and girls. This year Thanksgiving takes on a new meaning for us all—after almost six years of war, Peace has come to the world. Fathers, brothers and sisters are returning to their homes. What a truly wonderful Thanksgiving we will hold this year!

As Hallowe'en approaches you are busy making masks from paper bags, scooping out a pumpkin for a jack o' lantern or planning the costume you will wear when you pay a surprise visit on the neighbors on Hallowe'en. It's a good idea to have a song or verse ready for often you are asked "to perform" in return for the apples and candy you receive.

Every district in Canada has a story for you if you try to find it. What do you know about your district? Who was the first settler? How did your district get its name? Where was the first farm store located? Get the oldest person in your community to tell you a story, it will make interesting material for your scrap-book.

when he saw him. The grocer's boy said to him as he was leaving the store, "I'll give you a ride home Johnny. I'm going up your way . . . I've got to go over to the circus grounds first though. Want to come?"

Johnny said he did. He thought that even if he did go to the circus grounds, he'd ride faster than he could walk. So with his cone, the bottle of cherries and the package of cornstarch, he climbed to the driver's seat with the grocer's boy.

There was great excitement at the circus grounds. The animals were roaring and growling in their cages; the tents were being set up; the men were calling out their orders and then all of a sudden a tent pole fell. The grocer's horse got frightened. He whinnied . . . stood up on his hind legs and made a bolt. Johnny fell from the seat of the wagon right into the path of an oncoming elephant. The elephant reached down with his trunk and picked the little boy up and put him on his head. And then the crowd that was milling around began to laugh. And they laughed and they laughed and they laughed as if they would never stop. "Look . . . look," they cried. "Look at the funniest clown in the circus." They meant Johnny. And he was the funniest clown that was ever seen. When he fell his cornstarch package had opened and fallen on Johnny. Johnny's face was as white as chalk. When he fell the cherries had bobbed their way out of the jar. Cherries were spotting the big overalls he was wearing. When he fell he landed head first on his cone of ice cream. It was making a funny cone hat on the side of his head. And his look of surprise at finding himself on the head of an elephant gave his funny white face a funny look . . . the funniest look that was ever seen.

The manager of the circus went home with Johnny when the laughing died down. "Mrs. Small," he said, "we'd like to borrow Johnny for today. He made so many people laugh that he's the funniest clown we've ever seen. If you'll let us have Johnny and his dad's overalls . . . We'll fix his face white and we'll give him a cap the shape of a cone. And we'll give him an elephant to ride, and he'll be the funniest thing in our whole show."

Mother was laughing so hard herself at the way Johnny looked that she could hardly answer, but she did. "All right," she said. "If Johnny wants to be a clown for a day, he may."

"Oh, goody, goody," said Johnny. "I'll go with you now sir, to get ready . . . I'll go with you now."

"Oh, no you won't," said Mrs. Small. "Clown or not, Master Johnny, you're going to finish those dishes first." So the funniest clown went back to the kitchen sink.

Hiker's Game

AN interesting game which will help fill in the rest period for your hiker's group is land scout.

To play this fascinating observation stunt, the hiking party divides up into two teams with one person acting as leader. The teams sit down on a high spot of ground preferably a hill top where they have a good view of the surrounding countryside.

Ann Sankey

Then the leader divides up the landscape facing the teams into a semi-circle according to the figures of the clock. Straight ahead is figure twelve. Nine o'clock is far to the left; three o'clock is one the right, and the other hours are in their relative positions on the horizon. Then the whole view is divided off again into horizontal divisions for distance. The foreground is the area between the observers and an imaginary arc which may be defined as having a set radius such as one mile. The middle ground includes the space between the foreground and the background. It may be said to have a range of from one to five miles, or be defined by the leader as reaching right back to the bottom of distant hills. The background itself takes in everything visible above or beyond the middle ground, including the sky.

To play the game, the leader designates an object located at a certain point within this imaginary clock area. It may be: middle ground at ten thirty. Then the first player tries to guess what this object is. Possibly: white house with smoke coming from chimney. If correct, a player from the opposing team has the next guess.

But when a player misses a guess, the fun begins in earnest. The erring player goes over to the opposing team and is their prisoner. He sits apart in a special prisoner's den. Then a member of the opposing team next in line to guess has a try at the designated object. If the correct answer is given the prisoner becomes the permanent property of the opposing team. But if the wrong answer is given, the prisoner is set free.

A time limit may be set, and the team with the largest number of prisoners in their "concentration camp" wins the game.

The leader will have little difficulty in finding puzzling objects; prominent trees, huge boulders, cattle, clouds, buildings, telephone poles, distant automobiles, or peculiar ground formations.

This is an easily organized nature game that is well worth trying.—W.K.

New Party Stunts

THE success of party will depend on your ability to keep it going with a well-planned program of games and stunts. Variety and novelty in your fun is what counts most.

Ever try the giant sneeze? To do this you split up the party into three groups and give each group a different name. The first will be "hishy," the second "hashy," and the third "hoshy." On a given signal each group shouts out its own name. The result will be a giant sneeze large enough to smash any coat of ice that may be holding down the party.

At least one gag is always welcome. For a mind-reading stunt ask one of your friends to note the date on a coin, close his fist tightly over it, and repeat the date to himself three times after which you will announce what the date is. You will have no difficulty in making

good your promise since if you don't know the date you can easily get it from a calendar.

The aeroplane ride is the best action



gag you can try. It is both thrilling and funny. You get a firm board and lead the victim blindfolded to it. Place the board on top of a couple of books so that you can grasp the edges. Have the victim stand on the board. Two hefty members of the party then lift the board and passenger a few inches off the floor where they sway it about with a gentle rolling motion. Finally, a third assistant claps a book on the victim's head with the cry "ceiling." The passenger is then told to jump as the aeroplane is out of gas. It is really funny to see the victim do a three-inch jump as though it were six feet.

As the host or hostess you might be prepared to contribute a turn of your own to the evening's entertainment.

If you wish to set yourself up as a magician, blow an egg by first piercing both ends and then by means of a paper funnel pour in the empty shell a teaspoonful of sand or salt. Fill up the small holes with glue and paint the egg. So prepared you can make it do all sorts of wonderful tricks such as standing on its end or balancing on a chair handle and leaning over precariously. Any other would-be magician who thinks he knows how, is calmly handed a hard-boiled egg painted exactly like the first one. This makes a very appropriate stunt at Easter time.

Then of course to make the party an outstanding success you must have at least one good new group game. As most people prefer action the bean relay will be popular. For this you line up two teams facing each other on opposite sides of the room. Each player holds a straw. The two leaders start and race across the room and back carrying a small bean on the end of the straw by drawing in the breath. The bean has to be deposited in the hand of the next player who continues with the race. As the game goes on, opposing players do all they can short of touching the runners to make them laugh and drop the bean which must always be picked up with the straw. You can have no end of fun with this rollicking game. — Walter King.



Pass It

THE players are divided into two sides, and sit in two lines facing one another. A basket containing a number of articles (about ten or twelve), such as a ball, book, pencil, empty bottle, brush, etc., is placed at the end of each line (duplicate articles in each basket), while an empty basket is placed at the foot of each line. At a given signal the first person on each side picks up the articles one at a time, and passes them down the line. No player may hold more than one article at a time. When passed to the last person, he drops them into the empty basket until all the articles have been so placed. He then starts them back down the line one at a time. The side that first gets all the articles back into the original basket wins.—A.T.

Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

FARM

	Page
1. Automotive Repairs—Free Catalog	48
2. Baby Chicks—Free Bulletin	38
3. Baby Chicks—Free Catalog and Calendar	38
4. Blueberries—Free Bulletin and Catalog	67
5. xBuilding Material—Free Information (specify)	14
6. Electric Generating Plants—Details	40
7. Electric Generating Plants—Free Information	49
8. Electropail—Information	26
9. xFarm Lands for Sale—Information (specify)	48
10. Farm Light Batteries—Details	62
11. Fruit and Berries—Free Catalog	26
12. Hammer Mills—Free Information	52
13. Holstein Bulls—Information	46
14. Horse Marketings—Information	34
15. Livestock Disinfectant—Free Leaflet	58
16. Livestock Loss Prevention—Free Catalog	24
17. Livestock Service—Free Catalog	46
18. Magneto Repairs—Exchange Plan	28
19. Oil Brooder—Circular and Information	38
20. Oil Filters—Free Information	40
21. Poultry Supplement—Free Sample and Folder	38, 56
22. Poultry Supplement—Free Pamphlets	54
23. Rope—Free Booklet	38
24. xShingles—Booklet (10¢) (specify)	35
25. Soil Mower—Price List	16
26. Tools—Free Catalog and Price List	28

HOME

27. Blankets, etc.—Price, etc.	61
28. xCereal—Free Indian Stamp Map	68
29. Lye—Free Booklet	32
30. Spinning and Weaving Supplies—Free Booklet	46

MISCELLANEOUS

31. Agents Wanted—Premium Offer	61
32. Asthma Remedy—Free Information	28
33. Banking Service—Free Booklet	24
34. Business Training—Free Information	52
35. Detective Training—Information	20
36. xDiesel and Welding Instructions—Free Information (specify)	32
37. Feminine Hygiene—Free Booklet	68
38. Fire Extinguisher—Prices and Particulars	48
39. Hearing Aid—Free Booklet	34, 58
40. High School Correspondence Training—Free Information	61
41. Letterheads and Containers—Free Information	52
42. Mail Order House—Free Catalog	32
43. Packing Co. Report—Free Copies	42
44. Patents—Free Particulars	28
45. Rupture Remedies—Free Information and Trial Offer	50
46. Stomach Remedy—Free Sample and Booklet	68
47. Tapeworm Remedy—Free Particulars	50

GENERAL

Agents Wanted	46
Alabastine	67
Aladdin Lamps	62
Animal Diseases Control	46
Antiseptic	54
Aspirin	39
Asthma Remedy	28
Baby Chicks	29
Baking Powder	63
Baking Soda	67
Banking Service	20, 21, 51, 66
Batteries	3
Beds, Springs, Mattresses	65
Building Paper	47
Bungalow—Contribution \$1.00	55
Cleanser	65
Clocks	46
Cold Remedy	29, 47
Cough and Cold Remedy	61
Cream Separator	61
Cream Separator and Grain Crushers	34
Drug Company	58
Dry Cleaners	61
Dyes	61, 64
Exterminator—Mice	40
Exterminator—Rats	26
Eye Remedy	67
Farm Equipment	28, 39
Farm Machinery Company	31
Farm Lands For Sale	16, 29
Female Remedy	64
Fence Post Preserver	46
Files	28
Films Developed	61
Floor Polish	39
Flour	62
Grain and Grass	16
Seed Cleaner	29
Guitar Lessons	19
Hog Production	19
Hog Supplement	20, 50
Home—Contribution \$1.00	64
Insecticide	26
Kidney Remedy	32
Lanterns	39
Laxative	62
Laxative—Health	66
Food	66
Life Insurance	41
Service	41
Light Plants	16
Linens and Laces	68
Liniment	16, 40, 58
Linoleum Company	72
Livestock Remedy	48
Livestock Salt	56
Livestock	16, 38
Lonely Hearts	62, 67
Machine Repairing	28
Meat Curing	61
Compound	61
Meat Rationing	29
Regulations	29
Mustard and Stinkweed Seed Wanted	26
Nickle Company	17
Oil Company	4
Oil Filters	28
Overalls	15
Poultry Supplement	40, 55
ment	40, 55
Radio—Batteries	58
Raffle—Contribution	67
Ready Pasted	67
Wallpaper	61
Calculations re release from Armed Forces for Farming	57
Rubber Footwear	50
Rubber Footwear and Waterproof Clothing	27
Rubber Heels and Soles	68
Shapapoo	65
Sheets and Pillow Cases	71
Sharpening Tools	28
Shoe Polish	26
Skin Remedy	28, 46
Snapshot Album	67
Snapshot Enlargements	62
Soda Crackers	52
Sore Throat Remedy	68
Steel Products	65
Stomach Remedy	57
Submarine Tank Heater	57
Tea	64, 66
Tires	18
Tobacco	24, 34, 47, 49
Tooth Paste	53
Trappers Supplies	16
22 Rifles	51
Underwear	22
Vaseline	65
Victory Bonds	25, 30, 36-7
Wallboard	23
Work-Shirts	2
Yeast	67

THE COUNTRY GUIDE,

October, 1945.

Winnipeg, Man.

From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

Numbers.....

Please print plainly.

STRAIGHT FROM THE GRASS ROOTS



EIGHTY-five-years-old J. A. Clement, of Preeceville, Sask., wrote this without glasses: I am the man who had the largest turnip and onion in Saskatchewan in 1942. You mentioned it over the radio. Now I want to tell you that I got a medal from King George for services in the Riel rebellion of 1885 as a teamster. I also teamed between Fort MacLeod and Calgary and on one trip I had Father Lacombe as a passenger. I am also one of your oldest subscribers.

FRANK WAGNER had a real story to tell the Nokomis Times when he got back from his trip to the United States with his self-propelled combine. He cut wheat in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. In Kansas the crops were all down and hard to harvest. In Nebraska there were so many sunflowers in the crop that he had to charge \$4.00 an acre. The crop went only five or six bushels but the farmer wanted to get rid of the sunflowers. On one farm in Kansas the yield was 55 or 60 bushels an acre. There were three combines working there, Jim Parker and Pat Parker each operating a combine shipped from Simpson, Sask. The three combines kept five big trucks busy. On one 1,200-acre field Frank saw 14 combines working. These were from Weyburn, Sask. When Frank went down first he was swamped with requests to cut grain and by truckers who wanted to haul it. Everybody wanted combines and he could have had 18,000 acres to cut.

A. T. POLLOCK writes to say that away back before the days of the sow thistle and meat rationing he worked on a threshing outfit in North Dakota. They used dump wagons to haul the wheat to the machine, dumping the whole load into the cylinder at once. There were 190 spike pitchers in the field and each man was supposed to keep seven sheaves in the air at one time. The average acreage per day was 1,000 acres but this could be greatly increased by threshing all night which was easy to do by utilizing the light from the electricity generated by the whirling belts, which caused a brilliance that illuminated the country for miles around. The outfit was so large that when it moved to the next place it took six men going ahead on bicycles to give the word that it was coming. The engine had ten acres of grate space and every time the whistle blew it rained for half a day. The engineer was nine feet between the eyes. It required the efforts of two men with wheel barrows to keep the prune pits away from the back door of the cook car.

NOW that we have finished up with Saskatchewan the limerick writers have turned on the other provinces. Here, for example:

A young man of British Columbia's best girl said, "Don't be so dumb. Be a Little more smart

Or else we must part, New Beaux are so easily come bia."

And again:

A butcher who lived in Alberta Tried terribly hard to avert a

Meat rationing strike

By retailing a pike,

His friends all called him "desertah."

SPEAKING of records, The Country Guide would like to know what is the record acreage cut by one combine in one season. We don't want a tall story about it but the honest to goodness facts.

Will some of those who went south of the line to help with the harvest let us know how much ground they covered, there and at home. Also will those who think they have made a record around home let us know. In the latter category has any one exceeded 1,000 acres?

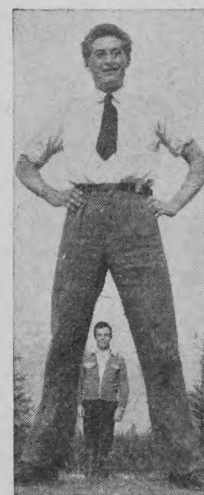
MISS RITA NEILSON, of Melfort, Sask., says they are willing to swear to the truthfulness of the following:

The meat shortage has become so acute that on the farm of A. V. Neilson, even the cats are affected by it. They have taken to the water and knowing how allergic cats are to water that ought to prove the seriousness of the situation. They are so hard up for meat that they wade or swim out into the sloughs and catch wild ducks. Apparently they don't know about the closed season for they have been at it since July. They have been known to catch ducks practically full grown and as large as the cats themselves.

A. E. CROWTHER, of Mont Nebo, Sask., read some comment in T.M.P. about the Irish question. It prompted him to mention a definition for de Valera: A Spanish onion in an Irish stew: Mr. Crowther, on his own cognizance, is of the vintage of 1870, and therefore in the sear and yellow leaf. Now, he says, he finds a sense of humor his best asset. It soothes the sear and bleaches the yellow.

BACK in May, which seems quite a while ago. The Guide had a couple of nifty sail boats pictured on its front cover. The original was by Nicholas Morant, well known Canadian color photographer. This month's cover—but here we quote Mr. Morant: The kitten picture should be credited to Mrs. Nicholas Morant, as she set it up and did the job herself. And so the credit goes to the good lady. Wonder if the kitten has found its way down off the pumpkin yet!

LATEST among the stories of what the little city girl said on the farm is the one about the little miss who remarked to her grandpappy that horses aren't like cars. On being asked what she meant, Mary replied: "Well, cars have their windshield wipers in front."



WITH interest I have followed the pictures in Straight from the Grass Roots. So that the well developed vegetables can be used to advantage there must be men of more than ordinary stature to consume them. Here is an actual picture and it must be remembered that the small man is not a dwarf. Such are the sentiments held by R. L. Siemens, of Rosthern, Sask., and he sent

along the photograph from which this illustration was made. Now if the man in the frame is say five feet eight, how tall is the imposing individual towering over him?

What's In This Issue

	Page
Editorial	13
British Columbia Letter	3
Cover—Kodachrome by Mrs. Nicholas Morant.	

FEATURES

Time Marches Past	5
What The War Cost Canada—By Wilfrid Eggleston	6
Land North of Sixty—By H. S. Fry	8
Calf Clubs For Fun and Profit	9
A Co-op Goes Modern	9
Europe's Farms and Farmers—By D. W. Nash	12
News of Agriculture	15
Mustard—A New Prairie Crop—By C. Frank Steele	47
Whooper-up of Bedlam—By Kerry Wood	48
Messrs. Tattersall, Park Paddocks, Newmarket—By Leslie Hunt	50
Details of Maggie Extermination—By Robt. L. Pharis	50
Plant Names and Superstitions—By Walter K. Putney	57
Antelope Stage a Comeback—By Aubrey Fullerton	58
Tribute to the Cow—By Col. F. M. Woods	58

FARM

Stock	18
Crops	22
Workshop	28
Poultry	38
Horticulture	26

HOME

The Countrywoman—By Amy J. Roe	59
October Has A Party—By Bert Nevin	60
Home Is What You Make It—By Walter King	60
Hot Soup for Cool Days—By Effie Butler	62
Caring for Milk—By Doris J. McFadden	63
New Hair Arrangements—By Loretta Miller	64
Shelves Are in Season—By Dorothy Haller	66
Sugar Sparing Recipes—By Marjorie J. Guilford	67
Fashions for Fall	68

YOUTH

The Country Boy and Girl	69
--------------------------	----

FICTION

The Wolf Trail (Conclusion) by Victor Rousseau	10
Little Bidd—By Rachel Ann Fish	7

OCTOBER, 1945

Practical Books and Bulletins

"A Country Guide Service"

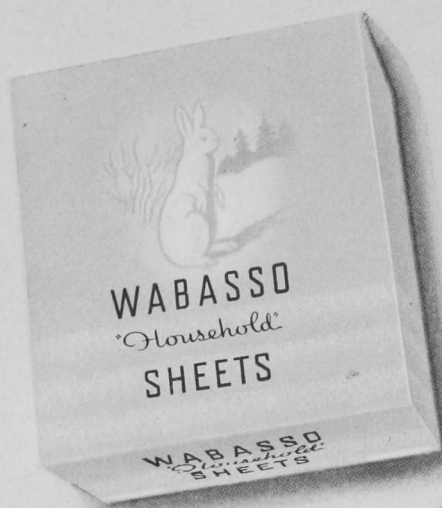
22. **Hardy Fruits**, by G. F. Chipman—25 cents postpaid.
23. **Farm Workshop Guide**, edited by R. D. Colquhoun—Illustrations and instructions for gadgets, and practical farm plans—50 cents postpaid.
50. **The Countrywoman Handbook**, Book No. 1—Kitchen Labor Savers, Home Decorating, Pattern Reading, Getting Rid of Flies, Bugs, and Beetles, etc., etc.—25c postpaid.
52. **The Countrywoman Handbook**, Book No. 3—Nutrition (foods necessary for proper quantities of vitamins, calories, minerals, etc.), Canning Meats and Vegetables, Curing Meats, Drying Vegetables, Storing Vegetables, etc., etc.—25c.
53. **Farmer's Handbook on Livestock**, Book No. 4—Livestock Nutrition, Livestock Pests and Diseases, etc., etc.—25 cents postpaid.
54. **Farmer's Handbook on Soils and Crops**, Book No. 5—Types of soils. Erosion control. Weed control. Forage crops, etc., etc., postpaid 25c.
55. **Farmer's Handbook on Poultry**, Book No. 6—Poultry Housing; Culling Poultry; Breeding and Chick Care; Egg Production; Producing for Meat; Poultry Breeding; Pests and Diseases; Concerning Turkeys; Raising Geese, etc., postpaid 25c.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH BULLETINS, 1¢ each

1. How to Take a Home Manicure.
2. Care of Hands.
3. Care of the Feet.
4. Treating of Superfluous Hair.
5. Daintiness in Dressing.
6. How to Care for Your Skin.
7. Skin Problems.
8. Take a Facial at Home.
9. Care of the Hair.
10. Hair Problems.
11. How to Use Powder, Rouge, and Lipstick.
12. Mouth Hygiene.
13. Getting Ready for a Permanent.
14. Use and Care of Hair Brushes.
15. How to Choose Toilet Soap.

Note:—25¢ worth of Bulletins may be obtained free with a \$1.00 subscription to The Country Guide.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE BOOK DEPT.
Winnipeg - - - - - Canada

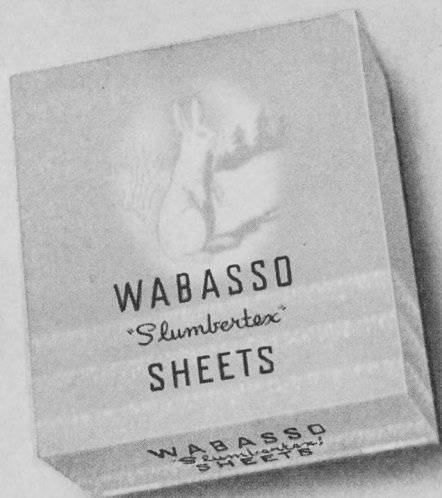
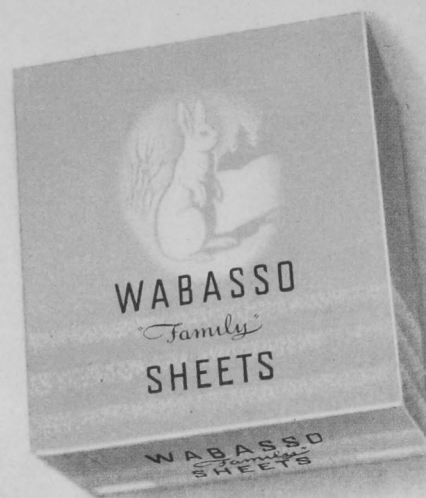


"Household"

Popularly priced for economical all-round use. Four standard widths of sheets, generously long, 106 threads per sq. in., plain hemmed or hem-stitched, 3 prs. to the box. Pillow cases to match, in three widths; 3 prs. to the box.

"Family"

A good firm weave from hard-wearing carded cotton yarns, 126 threads per sq. in., one standard width of sheet only, generously long, plain hemmed or hem-stitched, 3 prs. to the box. Pillow cases to match, in three widths; 3 prs. to the box.

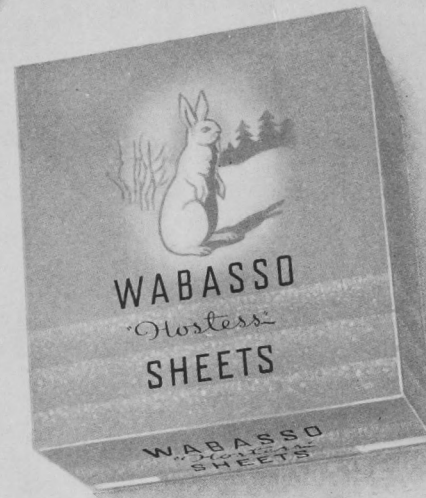


"Slumbertex"

Smooth, permanent finish that won't "wash out." Four standard widths of sheets generously long and firmly woven, 146 threads per sq. in., plain hemmed or hem-stitched, 3 prs. to the box. Pillow cases to match, in three widths; 3 prs. to the box.

"Hostess"

Stays soft and full after repeated laundering. Four standard widths of sheets generously long and closely woven, 152 threads per sq. in., plain hemmed or hem-stitched, 3 prs. to the box. Pillow cases to match, in three widths; 3 prs. to the box.



WABASSO

Sheets and Pillow Cases

with the Quality Name

marked on the Package

Everybody knows about the snowy whiteness of Wabasso Sheets and Pillow Cases — also that all trademarked Wabasso Qualities are long wearing, free of filling, soft and smooth.

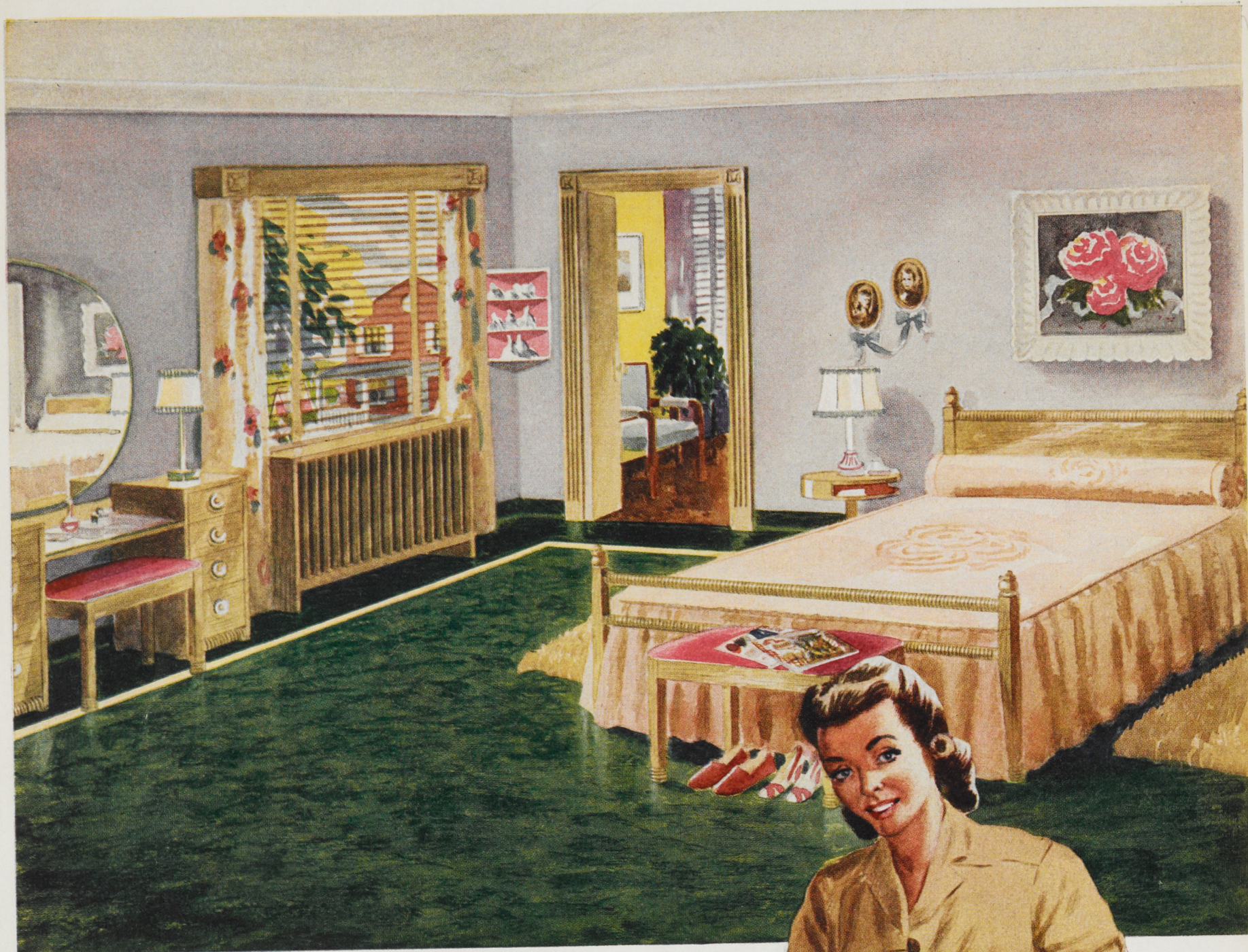
You can now readily select the exact Wabasso Quality you want by the distinguishing colour of the package with the quality name plainly marked on it.

Here are four popular Wabasso Qualities packaged and identified for your convenience. Ask for the quality you want by name.

Always ask for Trademarked



WABASSO COTTONS



ARE YOU A *Postwar Planner?*

● If you are, here's a bedroom idea to clip and put in your home planning file. Before you put it away, however, note the smart, colourful Marboleum floor. Linoleum is becoming more and more popular as the flooring for many rooms in the house and Marboleum is an outstanding choice. Its wide range of colours and pattern effects enables floors to become a part of the decorating scheme.

Other features which make Marboleum attractive are its resilience, its long-wearing qualities and the ease with which it can be cleaned.

DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM
COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

Marboleum
FLOORS